VOLUME II.

THE EXAMINER; shinked Weekly on Jefferson St., next door bullone to the Post Offics:

TERMS. TWO DDLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, SIX COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS. PAUL SEYMOUR, PUBLISHER.

The Virginia Legislature. - Speech of

Provise. The great point is, to tread the brink their decial state of the say the without unqualifiedly committing them to say you want strength. Give me better s, i.e., without disquestions and you shall have be adopted. So, at least, we read the move-

The resolutions reported from the Joint Committee of Conference, have given rise to an exciting

Mr. Scott, of Fauquier, has distinguished him er by his hold opposition to them. We copy a bref report of his speech, made in the House of Delegates on Friday, the 12th ult. It will be read with fively interest. The utterance of such sentiments in a Virginia Legislature should shame many Northern meu: - National Era.

South Carolina did what you propose to do. Upon a controverted question of constitutional law, she raised the standard of rebellion. The question now before us is much more controverted than that of Nullification. In Carolina, there was a Union Give me a good cause, and though I claim no larger quantity of animal courage than

the motives to which I would appeal have from the article in question: ver their force. What is it that we wish to We are not the friends of slavery; we Those words were once engraved in letters should be no division of sentiment.'

different light from the light in which I view our selfsh perverters and exciters of prejuthe Proviso. I stand on the same principle dice, it cannot be changed in its nature or in both cases. I say that all legislative robbed of its innocence. power is a trust. It should be exercised for the benefit of the governed. When it ceases to be thus exercised, it is a tyranny. 'The offiction of slavery on the territory would be such; the abolition of slavery in the District would be the same. We see the last more clearly than the first, because it is near to us. But let us not be less lynxeyed with regard to our more remote brethren. The abolition of slavery in the District I would resist to the last extremity, and

Why pass these resolutions? You 're-af-Then you once affirmed. And, as a matter of consistency, you must stand by your old resolutions, and carry out now what you proposed to do then. But your consistency is already gone. Why did not the sword flash from its scabbard when the is 27,:101. Oregon Bill was passed!

s natural and indefeasible right to carry his slaves into the territories. [Voice. 'That's not in the resolutions.'] (Scott read the passage.)

very is an unmatural state. I must have trade.

orgotten that it was the creature of coer-

Necessity has forced upon me the course have pursued. I see in this measure no one good. It is fraught with woes unnum. bered. I beseech you, by all that we love and all that we revere, to pause before you plunge this Commonwealth into the ocean of blood, I beg you to take warning by the fate of Carolina, Call not the archmachinator of her min to be the soul of your councils. On these resolutions, united

that union and that strength. I am willing to go before the public and imputed to me by partisan presses, It is no pain to incur the displeasure of so many of my fellow-citizens. But the deeper pain is to stand here, feeling that a cloud of countless evils are impending over this Common-

Free Soil Sentiments la Virginia.

shield her.

aper, publishes the following: THE SLAVERY HUMBUG .- 'To be sure my dog Slavery is a curse to anybody, but party and a Nullification party. There will then my Northern neighbors shall not per be those two parties here. [Voice, near the suade me to part with him.' The Winhope the Union party will chester Republican, an industriously edited reporter. The reporter is the reporter of himself alone.' Father will be and in many respects readable journal, has arrayed against son, brother against brother. a curious article on "Slavery Agitation." in which its editor blows hot and cold with the same breath. He deprecales the enothers, and I will stand boldly forth. But deavors of the North, and although he adomers, and in my hand, and call upon mits slavery to be an "evil," yet he insists me to strike at the children of this Union that its azitation must be left solely with for such a cause as this, and the shade of the States suffering—which signifies solely: There is another point from which I would sentiments they shall be hunted down.

so oppressor for creating that institution but we think they are justly liable to the grudging the sacrifice which it may cost against her will, within her borders. We charge of being traitors to the Union, and him to be an honest mun. No valuable forget the patnot who stood up in the Par- enemies of the public peace and safety .- ends, besides those of selfish or profligate lament of Britain, and said that he rejoiced Their mad career must be checked. The ambition, can ever be secured by such disto know that three millions of freemen existence of the Southern States depends honorable successes; and any but a weak would neither be made slaves themselves, upon their promptitude in repelling all or unscrupulous man will prefer to bide his nor the instruments to make slaves of others. aggression, and upon this subject there time, and wait for more auspicious days,

legislation was killed by the negative of Southern States' nor aggress that the South are ever ready to plunge. the Crown. But the preamble of the law may repel. Theirs is a course backed by was preserved—it is prefixed to our present honesty of purpose. The South sees it so, sitution. And in the enumeration of but tries to shut her eyes upon the light. the causes by which Virginia looked for her Whatever she may pretend, she does not postification before the world, stands the act discover in the North a disposition to inof that Prince in perpetuating this inhuman terfere with slavery tchere it existstraffic. And in the early Congress, in op- although, like our contemporary, her people position to the Northern States, Virginia 'would rejoice heartily if there was not a roted to declare that traffic piracy. I recur slave within the borders' of our Union .-to these facts to show what Virginia once And is the right not guarantied them to thought of measures like these—to show that discuss the claims of slavery—to argue she thought them acts of wrong, of oppres- upon its righteousness, its profit, its convenience? May not citizens in the North If I stand alone in this Hall, in this "agitate" slavery, as well as 'citizens of the Commonwealth, and in this country, I will States suffering?' And will any ill occur raise my voice in protestation against this thereby? And this is all they ask in regard measure. For I regard it as an outrage to slavery in the South; they would rejoice against every principle of civil and religious to see us better our condition, although they iberty, and an outrage upon humanity. If are perfectly willing we should work out there is one man on this floor who is willing our own salvation, as we ask to do. They to lend his hand to aid practically in it, I insist, however, that on no account should should like to see his face. There is not slavery be transplanted into our new terrione but would feel it an imputation upon tories. If slavery is an "evil" in Virginia his honor to say that he would inflict slavery -which the Republican admits-it could upon these territories. Then why quarrel be no less an evil in New Mexico and with Congress for proposing to prevent what California; if it is to be deplored here, it would be deplored there, This is it—this I wish to say a few words upon the pro- is all; and whatever other shape the quesposed measure of abolition of slavery in tion mily assume, or does assume, after the District. I look upon that in a very leaving the distorting tack of our hot heads,

> The number of possengers arrived at the port of New York, during the year 1848, for whom commutation and hospital moriey was paid, was 189,176, of whom were-Nativis of Ireland,

Do of Germany, Do of other countries,

being in all, 16,820-12,264 were Irish, the gold of Ophir used in the construction

4,157 Germans, and 399 others.

The papers have published that I was a mation that during the ensuing year the pared with any single financial account on L.—"My Lord Bish permanent of the last of Great B.—"My Lord Bish member of the House which passed those emigration from Germany will be greater record, except the national debt of Great resolutions. But that is a great mistake. than ever, while it is equally certain that it Britain. The ships sent by Solomon and L.—"

Mlavers Captured.

cruisers nine vessels off Gallenas Sea Bar concludes that ancient Ophir and modern Mr. Conway said that, as they were re. and Gallabah. The British frigate Am- California are one and the same place. corded in the statute book, that passage did phitrite captured during her stay in the Bight The conclusion does not exactly amount to of Benin, six slavers, three of which con- a geometrical demonstration, but it affords Mr. Scott said, if Mr. Conway had at tained nine hundred and seventy-three material for curious speculation worth pla. has already appeared before the public as material for curious speculation worth pla. has already appeared before the public as material for curious speculation worth pla. tended to what he had said, he would have slaves. The Dolphin brigantine, in a few cing by the side of Lord Lindsay's dahlia. been saved his pains. That passage did not months, captured five slavers—two of which House. And to vote it, I must have for.

That passage did not the resolutions as they passed this had on board eight hundred and seventy-six upon which he has been several years ensured that the passage did not the secure possession included in the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured that the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured that the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured that the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured that the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured that the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured that the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured the secure possession upon the secure possession upon which he has been several years ensured th

Benutiful Extract. We take the following extract from an address delivered by Dr. Olin, before the studenis

of the University at Middletown. The address is said by those who have read it to be a most admirable production. The extract below is peculiarly appropriate to the times.

Always be ready to avow your principles of action. Scorn conecalment. Pot right, that the world may know, in advance, work of love for me to separale from so telligence or integrity, to have his opinions many of my old fellow-luborers. It is a land principles forever unsettled, or in doubt. wealth, and I have no hand with which to Washington—that majestic form—will in Slavery is an evil which should be reme. enemy to the State, who remained a neutral ginia, in one of a series of resolutions, conhas given to this equitable principle the slave-owners therein. There is another point to the first approach I know how party feelview the question. I know how party feellynched, or summarily punished according sanction of religion, and it is only they who The first approach I know of to the proper confess before the angels in heaven.

when God, whose attributes ever side with of gold upon the walls of the Capitol; but Now it happens that ninety-nine in every the right, will pluck its drowned honors in its halls, the representatives of Virginia hundred "Slavery Agitators" in the North from the deep, and make the conscientious are now called upon to take the initiative are just as opposed to LEGISLATING against and the brave shaters in its triumphs. Whoseep to overthrow this principle. We have slavery as it exists in the States as our ever covets promotion while his principles conqueted this people by our arms. But centemporary is. Then why charge them are under the ban, must fall back upon the our Constitution is, that each people have no mies of the public peace and safety?' They always framed and held together by comright to their own forms of government. -- merely insist that slavery should not be promises in which principle is sacrificed to There is no outrage in the wide world carried into free territory, and against the policy. Into this turbid maelstroom, from greater than this we propose to do. As a consent of the citizens of said territory .-- which virtue and conscience never came colory, we legislated to prohibit the intro. Their mad career' is all moonshine! They forth without a stain, good, but ambitious

Ophir.

The New York correspondent of the Nation al lutelligencer, indulges la some carlous speculations in reference to the identity of California and the ancient Ophir, where the gold dig-

be more than two thousand years old. In one of its closed hands he found a hulbous 100t, which he carried home and deposited in a sunny soil. In a few weeks it spront ed, grew, and finally blossomed into a beautiful dahlia. As the dahlia has usually been considered native only in Mexico and South America, this solitary blossom from the hand of the Egyptian muminy, may perhaps be called up as a beautiful witness in corroboration of the idea that the inhabitants of the Old World (as it is called) once had communication with the western continent. And granting that question settled in the affirmative, another still lies behind it, more difficult perhaps of solution, viz: was the dahlia originally transferred from Mexico to Egypt, or frem Egypt to Mexico? The presumption is, that as Mexidahlia in medern times, it was also its home in the earlier age of the world.

As a collateral ham in reference to the idea of ancient communication between the old world and the new, an argument is raised to show that 'the gold of Ophir,' of Scripture celebrity, came from California. 189,176 Major Noah, in his last "Sunday Times," Of those applying and relieved at the goes into the argument to considerable ex-The temporary relief granted to 6,640 length of the voyages of the ships which persons, consisted of a supper and night's were sent for the gold, and various other considerations, that it was California gold Women. Thi: Commissioners have reliable infor- pounds sterling-a sum hardly to be com- and Bishop Burnet: My mind must have been in a singular state when I voted that the slaveholder had and other parts of Europe.

The ships sent by Solomon and Hiram of Tyre, for the gold and treasures of Ophir, required three years to make the and other parts of Europe.

Britain. The ships sent by Solomon and Hiram of Tyre, for the gold and treasures of Ophir, required three years to make the should be supposed by Solomon and Hiram of Tyre, for the gold and treasures of Ophir, required three years to make the should be supposed by Solomon and Hiram of Tyre, for the gold and treasures of Ophir, required three years to make the should be supposed by Solomon and Hiram of Tyre, for the gold and treasures of Ophir, required three years to make the should be supposed by Solomon and Hiram of Tyre, for the gold and treasures of Ophir, required three years to make the should be supposed by Solomon and Hiram of Tyre, for the gold and treasures of Ophir, required three years to make the should be supposed by Solomon and Hiram of Tyre, for the gold and treasures of Ophir, required three years to make the should be supposed by Solomon and Hiram of Tyre, for the gold and treasures of Ophir, required three years to make the should be supposed by Solomon and Hiram of Tyre, for the gold and treasures of Ophir, required three years to make the should be supposed by Solomon and Hiram of Tyre, for the gold and treasures of Ophir, required three years to make the should be supposed by Solomon and Hiram of Tyre, for the gold and treasures of Ophir, required three years to make the should be There have been captured by British distance to California, Maj. Noah, therefore

gotten that all men came into the world free and equal. I must have forgotten that all men came into the world free and equal. I must have forgotten that all men came into the world free and equal. I must have forgotten that all men came into the world free and equal. I must have forgotten that all men came into the world free and equal. I must have forgotten that all men came into the world free and equal. I must have forgotten that all men came into the world free captured a large Brazilian steamer, on the written in London a work written in London a work captured a large Brazilian steamer, on the bring the history down to the formation of bring the history down to the formation of bring the history down to the formation.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

South Coast, fully equipped for the slave and he will convert it into a desert,"

The Governor of written in London a work captured a large Brazilian steamer, on the bring the history down to the formation of bring the history down to the formation.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

South Coast, fully equipped for the slave and he will convert it into a desert,"

The Governor of written in London a work captured a large Brazilian steamer, on the bring the history down to the formation of bring the history down to the formation.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

South Coast, fully equipped for the slave be published in Paris in January.

Slavery in the District. We copy the following brief history of the movements in Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, from "Nota Bene" in the Concordia Intelligencer:

"What think you of the slavery agitation in Congress? Mr. Gott's proposition to abolish slavery in the ten miles square, It is well and safe to stand committed to the Legislative measures 40 put a stop to that same." It was adopted without a division. be judged. 1 care not for the vile motives where you will be found in any day of trial; On the 12th December, 1827, Mr. Barney, on his motion, was ordered to be printed. Society has a right to know what it may Mr. McDussie, of South Carolina, objected best to promote the general welfare, by the expect from him; and justly suspects him of to the printing, but expressly admitted the use of steam power upon a wide track, prointerested and dishonest aims, when he right of Congress, "to grant the people of perly and permanently constructed railroad. chooses to remain undecided and uncommitthe District any measures which they may Lou. Jour. ted till suffrage has announced the safe way. deem necessary to free themselves from Educated men are the natural sources and this deplorable evil!" On the 6th Januaguides of popular opinion; and they are ry, 1829, Mr. Minor, of Pennsylvania, bound to stand forth boldly, to battle with offered a resolution instructing the Cons-The Fellowsville (Va.) Democrat, a White prejudice, and breast the inundation of pas-inittee on the District to inquire into the exsion, though at some risk of being swept pediency of abolishing slavery within the away by its fury. The principles of the same. And the vote was, ayes 114, nays educated, active, influential men, of every 66! Mr. Mark Alexander, of Virginia, community, generally become its public reported, in substance, that slavery could sentiment. This living embodiment and not be abolished in the District without the oppression of reason, truth and righteous consent of the people thereof. The same ness, acts upon the multitude with vastly committee likewise reported a bill, declarmore directness and efficiency than books ing negroes brought into the District for of morals and religions; and as it constitute, free! In 1825 a memorial, signed tutes the most effectual method for the for- by 1200 of the citizens of the District mation and vigorous maintenance of a sound was presented, praying for the abolition of public sentiment, so it is chiefly relied upon slavery there, and the project was decidedfor that function. On this account it was ly popular. On the 23d January, 1836, that the laws of Athens held that citizen an Mr. John Tyler, then a Senator from Vir-Washington—that majestic form—will in Slavery is all evil which should be reme. Washington—that majestic form—will in Slavery is all evil which should be reme. Simply because Western Virginia is the fore me,) that "slavery existed by virtue eral interest. The Redeemer of the world very in the District, with the consent of the free fail. upon it, and if insiders express abolition eral interest. The Redeemer of the world very in the District, with the consent of the free soil.

In looking over the annual report of the layed until another opportunity. American Colonisation Society, submitted at the recent meeting in Washington City, the National Intelligencer notices the following facts in regard to the candition of affairs in the

Republic of Liberia:

General peace and prosperity have preailed throughout the past year, and the inhabitants are happy in the prosecution of their various vocations. Great attention has been paid to the cultivation of the soil, and the principle which lies at the foundation of with being 'traitors to the Union, and ene- expedients and resources of party, which is this branch of business is daily becoming better appreciated than it has been heretofore. The banks of its principal rivers will soon present a beautiful prospect, adorned with rich fields of rice, sugar cane, and coffee; and the cultivation of ginger, duction of slaves into our territories. This neither endanger the 'existence of the men, of facile morality and feeble purposes, pepper, and arrow-root is engaging general attention. Considerable quantities of these articles have been exported, but it is thought The Dahtias of Mexico and the Gold of that coffee will be one of the most valuable productions of the Republic. It is easy of cultivation, yields a small crop in three and a large one in five years after being planted. and its quality has been pronounced by competent judges equal to any in the world. gers of old obtained the immense quantities of Much attention has been devoted to the gold, in the construction of the temple. The cause of education, and the religious condition of the people is all that could be The London Magazine of Science, of expected. From present prospects no limit last month, says that in the Travels of Lord can be fixed to the good influence which Lindsay, it is stated, that during his wan- Liberia and her institutions can exert, not derings in Egypt, he discovered a mummy, only upon the native tribes, but the entire which the hieroglyphics upon it proved to temporal and spiritual regeneration of

British Channel, belongs to neither England would disappoint themselves in the end. co has been the necredited home of the that Madame Toddee is de Paris (of on the west coast. It is commonly known ed stairs into saloons and boudoirs with gold. legged chairs and the rosiest ottomans. She by every means which lies within the reach office of the Commissioners of Emigration tent, and infers, from the vast amount of only receives the elite. She 'gives consultations'-is very difficult, however, to conand ornaments of Solomon's temple, the sult; and when visited in her incognito, sends down word that 'Madame cannot be disturbed-she is "composing,"-Model

The total number of persons, who for a that so wonderfully and magnificently en- A Fool Answered According to his Polly. longer or shorter period of the year have riched the famous temple of antiquity. The Verses 4 and 5 [of Proverbs] receive illusbecome chargeable to the Commissioners, Major states the cost of the temple at up. tration from the following dialogue, said to a poet to himself, when he considers times Limerick Chronicle. wards of four hundred and fifty millions of have taken place between Lord Rochester past, that 'Pages of the twentieth year' may

B .- "My Lord Rochester, yours to the

The conclusion does not exactly amount to ageometrical demonstration, but it affords material for currous speculation worth placing by the side of Lord Lindsay's dablia.

"Give me a man in the secure possession of a blesk rock," says a forcible English viiter, "and he will turn it into a garden, it into a desert."

The Chairer.

The Chairer.

The Chairer.

The Chairer.

The Whole number of Cases which have occurred at Quarantine, have been 102; of which 52 died, and 50 were discharged. Of the say of the States, consists of the United States, so the United States, consists of the United States, consists of the United States, so the Stat

In western New York an important movement is about to be made. At Utica ate, when Mr. Foote of Mississippi made a most ameeting was to be held on the 25th, to take into consideration measures to forward the construction of a road with a permanent double or triple track railroad, of six feat track, and without any small curves, on the Sanate where remarks.

A few days since we ware present in the Senate amost the Sanate in the Sanate in the Sanate in the Sanate where remarks.

In the prevailing excitement, we learn from the N. York Journal of Commerce, the American Tract Society has not been idle. It has made liberal grants of its excellent publications for nearly every vessel which has left or is about to leave for California. Each of the steamers track, and without any small curves, on to abolish slavery in the ten miles square, track, and without any small curves, on seems to be viewed as something new and grades of no mere than 20 feet ascent in a Respect for the Senate, where remarks out your frue colors to the gaze of men and angels. There is a false prudence, a mock modesty, which inculcates the opposite method. It discourages confession, as saverable the first and most important link of such method. It discourages confession, as saverable the listory of this question, and you will acc that it is we cannot be. Divided and distracted we must be. And, should the passions they The great point is, to tread the brink promise to rouse be kindled, wo, wo to this date and states of the North only whom to the fanatics of the North only whom to the fanati pedient to avoid responsibility and save a solution for a committee "to inquire into tien of such a railroad through that State, convenient position for treachery or evasion. the traffic in slaves, in the tristrict, and for and to make such arrangements as might be and to make such arrangements as might be considered best to aid a central State con-political parties of the country as mere vention, or people's railroad central asso. prize-fighters." The term "prize-fighters" ciation, to meet in Utica, on Thursday, the was never used by me in reference to any and it is a reflection upon a good man's in- of Maryland, offered a memorial for the 15th day of February, to hear reports, individuals; the thought of making the aprestriction of slavery in the District, which, adopt memorials, petitions, &c., and for such other purposes as may be considered

> The Confrant Western Virginia comaine 38,500 square niles; Western Pennsylvania 33,000 square niles. In 1830 Western Virginia had 378,000 inhabitates, or about nine and a half to the square mite: at that time Western Pennsylvania had 593,000 inhabitants, or eighteen to the square mile. In 1840 Western Visinia had 432,000 inhabitants, and Western Pennsylvania 815,000.

than that of Pennsylvania, and mineral wealth more abundant. The climate of and the navigable waters as nomerous and navigable. And why this difference?

One hundred and fifty slaves, which have view the question. I know how party teer states to act of Assembly. We quote a paragraph confess him before men, whom he will ground on this subject, was in 1831, when been emancipated by the will of their late the committee on the District, (composed ewner in Kentucky, recently embarked for Let every one who would not become a entirely of slaveholders) reported, that Liberia, at New Orleans, in the bark Laura, secomplish? Is it to force the institution of have never had any ngency in maintaining mere puppet and time-server, beware of "until the adjoining States act on the sub-chartered by the Colonisation Society. accomplish? Is it to force the institution of slaver never had any ngency in maintaining feeling more solicitude for promotion than lead of my opinion; and it was held the system; and we should rejoice heartily feeling more solicitude for promotion than lead of my opinion; and it was held the system; and we should rejoice heartily feeling more solicitude for promotion than lead of my opinion; and it was held the system; and we should rejoice heartily feeling more solicitude for promotion than lead of my opinion; and it was held the system; and we should rejoice heartily feeling more solicitude for promotion than lead of my opinion; and it was held the system; and we should rejoice heartily feeling more solicitude for promotion than lead of my opinion; and it was held the system; and we should rejoice heartily feeling more solicitude for promotion than lead of my opinion; and it was held the system; and we should rejoice heartily feeling more solicitude for promotion than lead of my opinion; and it was held the system; and we should rejoice heartily feeling more solicitude for promotion than lead of my opinion; and it was held the system; and we should rejoice heartily feeling more solicitude for promotion than lead of my opinion; and it was held the system; and we should rejoice heartily feeling more solicitude for promotion than lead of my opinion; and it was held the system; the lead of my opinion; and it was held the system; and the system; and the system; and the system of the system o Has this proud Commonwealth, at this day, if there was not a slave within the borders having the remain-Has this production conquered of the State; but we have no hesitation in be put down, it is a misfortune and a snare of the Report was drawn by the late Mr. der in charge, on their way to that city, sepped form to lotte upon a congetten declaring the Northern agitators to Le not to rise; and he should blush, and suspect Phil. Doddridge, one of the subtlest and turned back, in consequence of the exagthe day when Virginia stood up to oppose only the worst enemies of the black race, the day when Virginia stood up to oppose only the worst enemies of the black race, the day when Virginia stood up to oppose only the worst enemies of the black race, the day when Virginia ever produced. cholera, and their departure is therefore de-

> Look before you Leup. The New York Journal of Commerce has the following sound precantionary remarks, which ought not to be overlooked in the pre-

case will help men to make better calculations. They have an idea that gold grows in California, and is to be had for the scraping, without reflecting upon the con-

Let us suppose a hundred thousand men at the placers, and that each of them has amassed one-tenth part of the smallest sum he hoped for when he started-for we take it no man dreams of less than a hundred thousand. One hundred thousand men, then having each dug, say eighty-four lbs. of gold dust, (Troy-weight,) which at an average of ten dollars an ounce for good and poor, will be about ten thousand dollars-we should have a thousand millions of gold thrown into circulation immediately, an amount which would decrease the value of gold in the world at least one-half. This s no idle assumption.

Now we do not mean to say this will take place. On the contrary, we do not as yet Accounts. see any reason for supposing that gold is to be much cheaper in our day than it now is; but we state the case in order to show what, after all, would be the effect of the realisation of one-tenth part of the expectations of men for the year 1849. Add to this, Meanmorphesis of a Fushionable Milliner. the probability that five hundred thousand As the model milliner rises in the world, persons will be in California within two a confusion of tongues, like the Tower of years, (if the gold should continue as golden Babel, attends her growing eminence. Her as now,) and then consider what reasonable knowledge of English becomes more French prospect there is of their expectations being every day, until at last her dialect, like the fulfilled, and how the fulfilment of them

nor France, but is continually running be- A word as to the accounts which we are tween the two. She talks like Madame receiving from California daily. Our read-Celeste, which makes it very difficult to un- ers will have seen the statement which we exists at present, the general suffrage prinderstand her, unless you have had a course published from the Evening Post of the ciple prevails in voting for members of the of six private boxes at the Adelphi. A result of an assay of a twenty ounce lump lower flouse; but a property qualification is similar metamorphosis takes place in her of "gold" bought for \$140 in San Franname and door-plate. Mrs. Todd is changed cisco. Whether this case is as stated or to Madame 'l'oddee, and her shop is called not, it is notorious that the sulphuret of a 'Magazin de Foureaules,' or, at least, a iron which is found all over this section of · Depot,' and circulars inform the curious, country has been found in large quantities course) and was the 'premiere eleve' of last as "farmers' gold" and abounds in lime. Exposition d'Industrie' for her very supe- stone formations. It is not even valuable rior 'jupons hydieniques.' As her same in as iron ore, since by no process yet discovcreases so does her invisibility. Her 'Mag. ered can it be made available, alwayu azin' is vacated for a handsome mansion, evaporating instead of melting. A ship in some ci devant aristocratic square, where brought home a load of this ore from the liveried footmen usher you up velvet-carpet. west coast some years since, (we think it the week previous. This course, so well was to New London,) to the great loss of devised by our good bishop, aided by the

> New Work of M. Lamartine, The Journal des Debats of Dec. 11. announces as published that day, a new book by M. Lamartine, entitled "Raphael, says—"Persons who have seen the book, py offenders have, in consequence of this assure us that in deep feeling, charm and splendor of style, those frequent returns of a nost to himself. be compared to the first books of the Con-fessions of Jean Jacques Rousseau. 'The Britain in 1842, exclusive of packs of other finide change to vapor; heat is slightly publisher of these pages, M. Perrotin, an- hounds, was 300,386.

upon the Government; who de plication to the late candidates for the Presdency never entered into my mind.

The second accusation was, that I "urged upon Congress that no more pecuniary supwar, to withdraw our victorious armies from the enemy's country in disgrace," &c. 1 never uttered such a sentiment to any one. My friends know that I was opposed to the withholding of supplies.

The third accusation was, that I "under look to adjudicate a question before it had Virginia in ten years gaining one and a half to the square mile, and Pennsylvania nearly seven.

The soil of Western Virginia is better to four or five gentlemen at Cleveland, in Ohio, who urged me to permit my name to Virginia is unsurpassed by any in the Union, In declining that honor, and in answer to other parts of the letter, I stated, as nearly as I can recollect, (my letter not being not exist without the sanction of law."-This had been settled by several judicial decisions, and I supposed was doubted by no one. In the case of Graves and Slaughter, it was recognised by the Judges, following

to the extension of slavery. This, so far as ingrea (Pa.) Examiner 12th I can recollect, was the substance of the

The gentleman to whom the letter was was not written with that view, but there tares amount to 136.

was no restriction as to its publication. Some two or three letters were written in answer to letters received, and were published, anxiitary to the American Tract Society.

ed without my permission and against my It was organized at the "Camp-ground, Thalswishes. This is the first letter, so far as 1 tin Plains."
Rev. Wm. Roberts, superintendent of the citizen, I claim the right, and shall exercise to establish an Oregon Bible Society. it, of forming and expressing my opinion

on public measures. JOHN McLEAN.

January 20, 1849.

The Tallahassee Sentinel announces the following State officers, elected by the Legislature of Florida, on the 5th instant:

David P. Hogue, Attorney General. Charles W. Downing, Secretary

Simon Towle, Comptroller of Public

Wm. R. Hayward, Treasurer. Robert S. Hayward, Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The Legislature has passed laws giving the election of Register of Public Lands and Judges of Probate to the qualified voters of the State and counties respectively.

Property Qualification in N. Carolina. A bill providing for an alteration in the Constitution of North Carolina, so as to secitizens of that State, passed its second read-ing in the House of Commons, by a vota of Wheat, 516 to 75 to 26. Under the Constitution, as it necessary to vote for members of the Senate. This creates an invidious distinction between the voters, and, as the voice of the State appears to be against it, the bill in question, to do it away, will probably become a law .- Charleston Courjer .

The Catholic clergy of this city con tinua to call the names of such persons from their respective altars, on Sundays, as have been fined at the police-office by the magistrate for public drunkenness during have been fined at the police-office by the magistrate for public drunkenness during the week previous. This course, so well devised by our good bishop, aided by the magistrates, has had, we are glad to perceive, a very salutary effect; since the numceive, a very salutary effect; since the num-

derstand, also, that several of these unhap-

Dog Taxes in England.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

Succession as to Messons. Missionary op-There does not appear to me to be a mere important maxim on this subject than that contained in Luke 17:20, "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation," or, as Dr. Camp bell renders it, is not unhered in with pomp and parade." If we look at the manner in which those missions were first conducted, which converted the whole world, we shall find they were ducted with extraordinary simplicity. It was while the church ministered and fasted, that they were directed "to send forth Barnabaa and Sanl for the work whereunto they had been of this war, in order that the Government might be forced, for want of the means of

> M'KENDREE COLLEGE, (ILL.)-A correspor dent at Lebanon, Illinois, writing on business farnishes the following information in relation to the college located at that place :

"M'Kendree College is prospering beyond ur most sanguine expectations. vet been submitted for decision, and which of students in attendance during the last year lie [I] well knew was more than likely to be presented for decision in the Court where in fact, we have more than we can well accomehave always been, and are doing well. "The students embrace an interesting class of young men, chiefly between the ages of seven-

teen and twenty-five, who must nitimate wield an extensive influence in moulding the literary and moral destinies of this vast coun-"An interesting revival of religion is now

in progress in the college, among this classifications."

a very favorable reception at Washington Through the efforts of the public man and the citizens, a subscription in aid of the cause has been raised, which aiready amounts to \$15,000.

subject, and that it belonged exclusively to present week, which continued in session durthe respective States. As a political ques-ling Taesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Rev. A. Wiles presided and considerable business connected with the interests of this particular preme Court, l.expressed myself opposed connected with the interests of this particular branch of the church was transacted.

addressed, so far as I remember, did not 1840. The number has now increased to represent others, and I did not consider the publication of the letter as necessary. It

Ozzgov -We learn from Oregon papers than an "Oregon Tract Society" has been form-

now remember, that I have written for pub- missions of the Mathodist Episcopai Church, lication within the last two years. As a had issued a call for a meeting to Oregon City,

AGRICULTURAL

From the American Agriculturist. YELLOWS IN PEACH TERES .- As it can now no longer be doubted that peach trees will thrive In New Jersey, when judiciously managed, I

former notes.

I have not as yet met with a case of yellows in my new unreery, but have hed abundant opportunity to test my theory elsewhere, I also see it yearly tested. It is a sure and certain remedy; a cure, not for the subject itself, but to prevent its propagation. Let every tree, small or large, presenting the lesst appearance of infection, be immediately rested out, and, if convenient, be consumed by fire, not waiting for is worse than none; neither waiting for the tree to die on your hands; but, at any season, rest it entirely out in each and every case. Then will your entire orchard always present a thrifty and Morristown, N. J., Dec. 26th, 1848

ng, of Newtown, Bucks county. Pennsylvania cure the right of equal suffrage to all the products, as sold from his farm of 125 acres, ta

Wheat, 516 bnehela, Rye, 50 bushels, Oats, 1,000 hushels, ladian corn, 17 acres, or 1,037 hush Timothy seed, 4 hashels, Potatoes, 100 bashels, Apples, 500 bushels, liay, 70 tons, Sheep and lambs, Calves, 14 in number, Swine, 20 in number, Poultry and eggs, Butter, from Feb. to Oct. 3,708 lbs.

The stock remaining on the farm, on the 12th f December, consisted of 5 horses, 2 colts, 20 milch cows, I ball, 2 heifers, 10 sheep, and I breeding sow.

ber of names denounced on Sunday last was considerably diminished compared with that of the two previous weeks. We un-

equal velocity; most animals die in a short time, but some of those, which are amphibious, live several hours; vegetation coases to grow; combustion cannot be maintained; gunpowder transmitted; glow-worms smit no light; a bell when struck, is but faintly heard; and magnets

THE EXAMINER; allited Weshly on Jefferson St., next door burone to the Post Office. TERMS.

THU DOLLARS PER ANNUM. IN ADVANCE. TY COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS. -PAUL SEYMOUR. PERLLERER.

1be Virginia Legislature. - Speech of

the Virginia Legislature finds it hard work to the reclarations as solemn and positive as pos-5. he, without unqualifiedly committing them to the adopted. So, at least, we tead the move- that union and that strength. Introdes reported from the Joint Commit

Mr. Scott, of Fauquier, has distinguished him self by his bold opposition to them. We copy beef report of his speech, made in the House of Delegates on Finday, the 12th ult. It will beread with lively interest. The utierance of och sentiments in a Virginia Legislature sho shame many Northern men: - National Era. South Carolina did what you propose to

do. Upon a controverted question of constitutional law, she raised the standard of rebellion. The question now before us is much more controverted than that of Nulli feetion. In Carolina, there was a Union consist of himself alone.' Father will be arraved against son, brother against brother. Give me a good cause, and though I claim put the sword in my hand, and call upon me to strike at the children of this Union wil drop from my grasp.

the motives to which I would appeal have from the article in question: ve; their force. What is it that we wish to an oppressor for creating that institution not the instruments to make slaves of others. Those words were once engraved in letters should be no division of sentiment.

none would do?

the District. I look upon that in a very leaving the distorting tack of our hot heads, different light from the light in which I view our selfish perverters and exciters of prejuthe Proviso. I stand on the same principle dice, it cannot be changed in its nature or in both cases. I say that all legislative robbed of its innocence. power is a trust. It should be exercised for the benefit of the governed. When it ceases to be thus exercised, it is a tyranny. 'The infliction of slavery on the territory would be such; the abolition of slavery in the District would be the same. We see the last more clearly than the first, because it is near to us. But let us not be less lynxeyed with regard to our more remote brethren. The abolition of slavery in the Dis-

Why pass these resolutions? You 're-affirm.' Then you once affirmed. And, as a matter of consistency, you must stand by your old resolutions, and carry out now what you proposed to do then. But your consistency is already gone. Why did not the sword flash from its scabbard when the is 27,301. Oregon Bill was passed?

state when I voted that the slaveholder had and other parts of Europe. a natural and indefeasible right to carry his slaves into the territories. [Voice. 'That's not in the resolutions.'] (Scott read the

forgotten that it was the creature of coercion and of law. Necessity has forced upon me the course

I have pursued. I see in this measure no one good. It is fraught with woes unnum bered. I beseech you, by all that we love and all that we revere, to pause before you peculiarly appropriate to the times.

Plunge this Commonwealth into the ocean Always be ready to avow you promise to rouse be kindled, wo, wo to this civil strife. You say you want union. You say you want strength. Give me better the ast resort, should the measure they denounce proofs than professions, and you shall have

l am willing to go before the public and be judged. I care not for the vile motives The resolution of the vite motives to the Conference, have given rise to an exciting imputed to the by partisan presses. It is no many of my old fellow-laborers. It is a pain to incur the displeasure of so many of my fellow-citizens. But the deeper pain is to stand here, feeling that a cloud of countless evils are impending over this Common-

Free Soil Sentiments in Virginia. The Fellowsville (Va.) Democrat, a Whig

paper, publishes the following: THE SLAVERY HUMBUG .- To be sure my dog Slavery is a curse to anybody, but party and a Nullification party. There will then my Northern neighbors shall not perbe those two parties here. Voice, near the suade me to part with him.' The Winreporter. I hope the Union party will chester Republican, an industriously edited and in many respects readable journal, has a curious article on "Slavery Agitation," no larger quantity of animal courage than the same breath. He deprecates the enothers, and I will stand boldly forth. But deavors of the North, and although he admits slavery to be an "evil," yet he insists that its agitation must be left solely with for such a cause as this, and the shade of the States suffering—which signifies solely: Washington—that majestic form—will in- Slavery is an evil which should be remeterpose to intercept the blow, and the steel died, yet outsiders have no right to discourse

ver their force. What is it that we wish to have never had any agency in maintaining more pupper and time-server, beware of wintil the adjoining States act on the sub-chartered by the Colonisation Society. secomplish? Is it to force the institution of the Substitution of if there was not a slave within the borders he does for his principles. If they are to not unjust, for Congress to interfere, etc. stepped forth to force upon a conquered of the State; but we have no hesitation in be put down, it is a misfortune and a snare to rise; and he should blush and aspect. The Report was drawn by the late MI. der in charge, on their way to that city, stepped forth to force upon a conquered declaring the Northern agitators to be not to rise; and he should blush, and suspect Phil. Doddridge, one of the subtlest and turned back, in consequence of the exagpeople that thing: Then we have to gotten only the worst enemies of the black race, limself a knave, who is conscious of clearest heads that Virginia ever produced. gerated reports that met them as to the but we think they are justly liable to the grudging the sacrifice which it may cost against her will, within her borders. We charge of being traitors to the Union, and him to be an honest men. No valuable forget the patriot who stood up in the Par- enemies of the public peace and safety .-- ends, besides those of selfish or profligate lament of Britain, and said that he rejoiced Their mad career must be checked. The ambition, can ever be secured by such disto know that three millions of freemen existence of the Southern States depetuls honorable successes; and any but a weak would neither be made slaves themselves, upon their promptitude in repelling all or unscrupulous man will prefer to bide his aggression, and upon this subject there time, and wait for more auspicious days,

the principle which hes at the foundation of with being 'traitors to the Union, and ene. expedients and resources of party, which is this branch of business is daily becoming our Constitution is, that each people have a mies of the public peace and safety?' They always framed and held together by com. better appreciated than it has been heretoright to their own forms of government. — merely insist that slavery should not be promises in which principle is sacrificed to fore. The banks of its principal rivers There is no outrage in the wide would carried into free territory, and against the policy. Into this turbid maelstroom, from will soon present a beautiful prospect, greater than this we propose to do. As a consent of the citizens of said territory. - which virtue and conscience never came adorned with rich fields of rice, sugar cane, colony, we legislated to prohibit the intro. Their mad career' is all moonshine! They forth without a stain, good, but ambitious and coffee; and the cultivation of ginger, dection of slaves into our territories. This neither endanger the 'existence of the men, of facile morality and feeble purposes, pepper, and arrow-root is engaging general legislation was killed by the negative of Southern States' nor aggress that the South are ever ready to plunge. the Crown. But the preamble of the law may repel. Theirs is a course backed by was preserved—it is prefixed to our present honesty of purpose. The South sees it so, Constitution. And in the enumeration of but tries to shut her eyes upon the light. the causes by which Virginia looked for her Whatever she may pretend, she does not justification before the world, stands the act discover in the North a disposition to inof that Prince in perpetuating this inhuman terfere with slavery where it existstraffic. And in the early Congress, in op- although, like our contemporary, her people position to the Northern States, Virginia 'would rejoice heartily if there was not a voted to declare that traffic piracy. I recur slave within the borders' of our Union .-to these facts to show what Virginia once And is the right not guarantied them to thought of measures like these—to show that discuss the claims of slavery—to argue she thought them acts of wrong, of oppres- upon its righteousness, its profit, its convenience? May not citizens in the North If I stand alone in this Hall, in this "agitate" slavery, as well as 'citizens of the Commonwealth, and in this country, I will States suffering?' And will any ill occur raise my voice in protestation against this thereby? And this is all they ask in regard measure. For I regard it as an outrage to slavery in the South; they would rejoice against every principle of civil and religious to see us better our condition, although they liberty, and an outrage upon humanity. If are perfectly willing we should work out there is one man on this floor who is willing our own salvation, as we ask to do. They to lend his hand to aid practically in it, I insist, however, that on no account should should like to see his face. There is not slavery be transplanted into our new terrione but would feel it an imputation upon tories. If slavery is an "evil" in Virginia his honor to say that he would inflict slavery -which the Republican admits-it could upon these territories. Then why quarrel be no less an evil in New Mexico and with Congress for proposing to prevent what California; if it is to be deplored here, it would be deplored there. This is it-this wish to say a few words upon the pro. is all; and whatever other shape the quesposed measure of abolition of slavery in tion may assume, or does assume, after

The number of passengers arrived at the port of New York, during the year 1848, for whom commutation and hospital money was paid, was 189,176, of whom were-

Natives of Ireland. Do of Germany,

4,157 Germans, and 399 others.

persons, consisted of a supper and night's were sent for the gold, and various other

The papers have published that I was a mation that during the ensuing year the pared with any single financial account on member of the House which passed those emigration from Germany will be greater record, except the national debt of Great resolutions. But that is a great mistake. than ever, while it is equally certain that it Britain. The ships sent by Solomon and My mind must have been in a singular will show a further increase from Ireland Hiram of Tyre, for the gold and treasures

Mr. Conway said that, as they were re- and Gallabah. The British frigate Am- California are one and the same place.corded in the statute book, that passage did phitrite captured during her stay in the Bight | The conclusion does not exactly amount to of Benin, six slavers, three of which con- a geometrical demonstration, but it affords Mr. Scott said, if Mr. Conway had attended to what he had said, he would have been saved his pains. That passage did not occur in the resolutions as they passed this House. And to vote it, I must have for.

The Dolphin brigantine, in a few months, captured five alavers—two of which had on board eight hundred and seventy-six of a bleak rock," says a forcible English slaves. And the British frigate Penelipe of a bleak rock, and the British frigate Penelipe of a bleak rock, and the British frigate Penelipe of a bleak rock, and the British frigate Penelipe of a bleak rock, and the British frigate Penelipe of a bleak rock, and the British frigate Penelipe of a bleak rock, and the British frigate Penelipe of a bleak rock, and the British frigate Penelipe of a bleak rock, and the British frigate Penelipe of a bleak rock, and the British frigate Penelipe of a bleak rock, and the British frigate Penelipe of a bleak rock, and the British frigate Penelipe of a bleak rock, and the British frigate Penelipe of a bleak rock, and the British frigate Penelipe of a bleak rock. It will be in three volumes, and

Menutiful Katract. We take the following extract from an address deitvered by Dr. Oliu, before the students

to said by those wise have read it to be a most admirable production. The extract below is

wealth, and I have no hand with which to ted till suffrage has announced the safe way. deem necessary to free themselves from prejudice, and breast the inundation of pas- mittee on the District to inquire into the exeducated, active, influential men, of every 66! Mr. Mark Alexander, of Virginia, oppression of reason, truth and righteous consent of the people thereof. The same ness, acts upon the multitude with vastly committee likewise reported a bill, declarmore directness and efficiency than books ing negroes brought into the District for in which its editor blows hot and cold with of morals and religions; and as it constilisate, free! In 1825 a memorial, signed tutes the most effectual method for the forpublic sentiment, so it is chiefly relied upon slavery there, and the project was decided. for that function. On this account it was ly popular. On the 23d January, 1836, that the laws of Athens held that citizen an Mr. John Tyler, then a Senator from Virenemy to the State, who remained a neutral ginia, in one of a series of resolutions, conin any important crisis or question of gen- ceded the right of Congress de ubolish sla-There is another point from which I would sentiments they shall be hunted down, has given to this equitable principle the slave-owners therein. There is another point from the first approach I know how party feel- lynched, or summarily punished according sanction of religion, and it is only they who The first approach I know of to the proper

confess before the angels in heaven. when God, whose attributes ever side with of gold upon the walls of the Capitol; but Now it happens that ninety-nine in every the right, will pluck its drowned honors in its halls, the representatives of Virginia hundred "Slavery Agitators" in the North from the deep, and make the conscientious are now called upon to take the initiative are just as opposed to LEGISLATING against and the brave sharers in its triumphs. Who-

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, induiges in some curious specmiations in reference to the identity of Califorwriter says:

last month, says that in the Travels of Lord can be fixed to the good influence which Lindsay, it is stated, that during his wan- Liberia and her institutions can exert, not derings in Egypt, he discovered a niummy, only upon the native tribes, but the entire which the hieroglyphics upon it proved to temporal and spiritual regeneration of be more than two thousand years old. In one of its closed hands he found a bulbous root, which he carried home and deposited in a sunny soil. In a few weeks it sprout ed, grew, and finally blossomed into a beautiful dahlia. As the dahlia has usually been considered native only in Mexico and South America, this solitary blossom from the hand of the Egyptian mummy, may perhaps be called up as a beautiful witness in corroboration of the idea that the inhabi tants of the Old World (as it is called) once had communication with the western continent. And granting that question settled in the affirmative, another still lies behind it, more difficult perhaps of solution, viz: was the dahlia originally transferred from Mexico to Egypt, or from Egypt to Mexico? The presumption is, that as Mexico has been the accredited home of the dahlia in modern times, it was also its home in the earlier age of the world.

As a collateral Item in reference to the idea of ancient communication between the old world and the new, an argument is raised to show that 'the gold of Ophir,' of Scripture celebrity, came from California. 189,176 Majur Noah, in his last "Sunday Times," Of those applying and relieved at the goes into the argument to considerable ex-The temporary relief granted to 6,640 length of the voyages of the ships which considerations, that it was California gold longer or shorter period of the year have riched the famous temple of antiquity. The ners have reliable infor- pounds sterling-a sum hardly to be com- and Bishop Burnet: of Ophir, required three years to make the

of Ophir, required three years to make the voyage, and as this length of the voyage antipodes."

In the contract of the bottom of hell."

We would seem to correspond very well with the would be with the would be well as the would be with the work of the work of the would be with the work of the wo There have been captured by British distance to California, Maj. Noah, therefore cruisers nine vessels off Gallenas Sea Bar concludes that ancient Ophir and modern

gotten that all men came into the world free and equal. I must have forgotten that slavely is an unnatural state, I must have forgotten that slavely is an unnatural state, I must have forgotten.

Sinvery in the District. We copy the following brief history of the movements in Congress for the abolition of of the University at Middletown. The address slavery in the District of Columbia, from a "Nota Bene" in the Concordia Intelligencer:

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

"What think you of the slavery agitation in Congress! Mr. Gott's proposition Always be ready to avow your princi- to abolish slavery in the ten miles square, the fate of Carolina. Call not the arch. machinator of her ruin to be the soul of machinator of the statement. I have looked through a series of iournals and machinator of the statement: ples of action. Scorn concealment. Put seems to be viewed as something new and your councils. On these resolutions, united we cannot be. Divided and distracted we must be. And, should the passions they must be. And, should the passions they leave the world to infer the existence of not the fanatics of the North only whom to the Pacific ocean. The meeting was wisely and successfully maintained and adland. Save yourselves from the horrors of virtuous principle from our conduct. In we have to blames In 1816 John Ran. also to make such arrangements as might ministered, until what he is pleased to call most instances this is but a poltroon's expedient to avoid responsibility and save a solution for a committee to inquire into pedient to avoid responsibility and save a solution for a committee "to inquire into convenient position for treachery or evasion. the truffic in slaves, in the Listrict, and for It is well and safe to stand committed to the right, that the world may know, in advance, same." It was adopted without a division. United based on the country as mere vention, or people's railroad central association, to meet in Utica, on Thursday, the was never used by me in reference to any and it is a reflection upon a good man's in. of Maryland, offered a memorial for the 15th day of February, to hear reports, work of love for me to separate from so telligence or integrity, to have his opinions restriction of slavery in the District, which, adopt memorials, petitions, &c., and for plication to the late candidates for the Presand principles forever unsettled, or in doubt. on his motion, was ordered to be printed. such other purposes as may be considered idency never entered into my mind. Society has a right to know what it may Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, objected best to promote the general welfare, by the expect from him; and justly suspects him of the printing, but expressly admitted the use of steam power upon a wide track, pro-interested and dishonest aims, when he right of Congress, "to grant the people of perly and permanently constructed railroad. chooses to remain undecided and uncommitthe District any measures which they may Educated men are the natural sources and this deplorable evil!" On the 6th Januaguides of popular opinion; and they are ry, 1829, Mr. Minor, of Pennsylvania, bound to stand forth boldly, to battle with offered a resolution instructing the Comion, though at some risk of being swept pediency of abolishing slavery within the away by its fury. The principles of the same. And the vote was, eyes 114, nays community, generally become its public reported, in substance, that slavery could sentiment. This living embodiment and not be abolished in the District without the by 1200 of the citizens of the Districta mation and vigorous maintenance of a sound was presented, praying for the abolition of upon it, and if insiders express abolition eral interest. The Redeemer of the world very in the District, with the consent of the free soil.

Affairs of Liberia.

In looking over the annual report of the layed until another opportunity. American Colonisation Society, submitted at the recent meeting in Washington City, the National Intelligencer notices the following facts in regard to the condition of affairs in the Republic of Liberia: General peace and prosperity have pre-

vailed throughout the past year, and the inhabitants are happy in the prosecution of step to overthrow this principle. We have slavery as it exists in the States as our ever covets promotion while his principles their various vocations. Great attention has congested this people by our arms. But contemporary is. Then why charge them are under the ban, must fall back upon the been paid to the cultivation of the soil, and attention. Considerable quantities of these articles have been exported, but it is thought productions of the Republic. It is easy of cultivation, yields a small crop in three and a large one in five years after being planted, and its quality has been pronounced by ula and the ancient Ophir, where the gold dig- competent judges equal to any in the world. zers of old obtained the immense quantities of Much attention has been devoted to the gold, in the construction of the temple. The cause of education, and the religious condition of the people is all that could be

British Channel, belongs to neither England would disappoint themselves in the end. to Madame Toddee, and her shop is called not, it is notorious that the sulphuret of azin' is vacated for a handsome mansion, in some ci devant aristocratic Equare, where liveried footmen usher you up velvet-carpet ed stairs into saloons and boudoirs with gold. legged chairs and the rosiest ottomans. She only receives the elite. She 'gives consultations'—is very difficult, however, to consultations'—is very difficulty however, to consultations'—is very difficulty however, to consultations'—is very difficulty however, to consultations and the rosies of the week previous. This course, so well devised by the by every means which lies within the reach office of the Commissioners of Emigration tent, and infers, from the vast amount of only receives the elite. She gives consulbeing in all, 16,820—12,264 were Irish, the gold of Ophir used in the construction tations'—is very difficult, however, to conand ornaments of Solomon's temple, the sult; and when visited in her incognito, sends down word that 'Madame cannot be disturbed-she is "composing."-Model

The total number of persons, who for a that so wonderfully and magnificently en- A Fool Answered According to his Folly.

ground." L .- "And yours, egain, my Lord Bishop, to the centre of the earth.

A New Mistery of the United States. lication of his History of the United States, Y. Tribune.

In western New York an important movement is about to be made. At Utica a meeting was to be held on the 25th, to take into consideration measures to forward the construction of a road with a permanent double or triple track railroad, of aix feet track, and without any small curves, on gradue of no more than 20 feet ascent in a gradue of no more present in the Society has not been the No. York Journal of Commerce, the No. York Journal of Commerce, the No. York Journal of Commerce than No. York and to make such arrangements as might be Lou. Jour.

The Confract. Western Virginia comaine 38,500 square niles; Western Pennaylvania 33,000 square miles. In 1830 Western Virginia had 378,000 inhabitare, or about nine and a half to the square mile: at that time Western Pennsylvania had 593,000 inhabitants, or cighteen to the square mile. In 1840 Western Viginia had 432,000 inhabitants, and Western Pennsylvania 815,000.

Virginia in ten years gaining one and a half to the square mile, and Pennsylvania

The soil of Western Virginia is better than that of Pennsylvania, and mineral wealth more abundant. The climate of be brought before the Buffalo Convention. Virginia is unsurpassed by any in the Union. and the navigable waters as nomerous and navigable. And why this difference?

Simply because Weatern Virginia is slave soil, and Western Pennsylvania is of the local law, and consequently could

One hundred and fifty slaves, which have view the question. I know now party to the number of the n the committee on the District, (composed owner in Kentucky, recently embarked for We are not the friends of slavery; we Let every one who would not become a entirely of slaveholders) reported, that Liberia, at New Orleans, in the back Laura, cholera, and their departure is therefore de-

Look before you Lenp. The New York Journal of Commerce has the following sound precautionery remerks, which ought not to be overlooked in the prevalling excitement:

A cool examination of the facts in the case will help men to make better calculations. They have an idea that gold grows in California, and is to be had for the scraping, without reflecting upon the con-

Let us suppose a hundred thousand men at the placers, and that each of them has amassed one-tenth part of the smallest sum he hoped for when he started-for we take it no man dreams of less than a hundred thousand. One hundred thousand men. then having each dug, say eighty-four lbs. The Dahlian of Mexico and the Gold of that coffee will be one of the most valuable of gold dust, (Troy-weight,) which at an average of ten dollars an ounce for good and poor, will be about ten thousand dollars-we should have a thousand millions of gold thrown into circulation immediately, an amount which would decrease the value of gold in the world at least one-half. This is no idle assumption.

Now we do not mean to say this will take The London Magazine of Science, of expected. From present prospects no limit place. On the contrary, we do not as yet see any reason for supposing that gold is to be much cheaper in our day than it now is; but we state the case in order to show what, after all, would be the effect of the realisation of one-tenth part of the expectations of men for the year 1849. Add to this, Mesamorphosts of a Fushionable Mittiner, the probability that five hundred thousand As the model milliner rises in the world, persons will be in California within two confusion of tongues, like the Tower of years, (if the gold should continue as golden Babel, attends her growing eminence. Her as now,) and then consider what reasonable knowledge of English becomes more French prospect there is of their expectations being every day, until at last her dialect, like the fulfilled, and how the fulfilment of them

nor France, but is continually running be- A word as to the accounts which we are tween the two. She talks like Madame receiving from California daily. Our read-Celeste, which makes it very difficult to un- ers will have seen the statement which we derstand her, unless you have had a course published from the Evening Post of the of six private boxes at the Adelphi. A result of an assay of a twenty ounce lump similar metamorphosis takes place in her of "gold" bought for \$140 in San Franname and door-plate. Mrs. Todd is changed cisco. Whether this case is as stated or a 'Magazin de Fouveaules,' or, at least, a iron which is found all over this section of Depot,' and circulars inform the curious, country has been lound in large quantities that Madame Toddee is de Paris (of on the west coast. It is commonly known course) and was the 'premiere eleve' of last as "farmers' gold" and abounds in lime-Exposition d'Industrie' for her very supe- stone formations. It is not even valuable rior 'jupons hydieniques.' As her same in- as iron ore, since by no process yet discovcreases so does her invisibility. Her 'Mag. ered can it be made available, always from their respective altars, on Sundays, as breeding sow. azin' is vacated for a handsome mansion, evaporating instead of melting. A ship have been fined at the police-office by the in some ci devant aristocratic equare, where brought home a load of this ore from the magistrate for public drunkenness during

book by M. Lamartine, entitled "Raphael, Pages of the twentieth year." The Debats says-"Persons who have seen the book, assure us that in deep feeling, charm and Verses 4 and 5 tof Proverbs receive illus-splendor of style, those frequent returns of become chargeable to the Commissioners, Major states the cost of the temple at up tration from the following dialogue, said to a poet to himself, when he considera times wards of four hundred and fifty millions of have taken place between Lord Rochester past, that 'Pages of the twentieth year' may be compared to the first books of the Con-L .- "My Lord Bishop, yours to my knees." fessions of Jean Jacques Rousseau. The Britain in 1842, exclu B .- "My Lord Rochester, yours to the publisher of these pages, M. Perrotin, an- hounds, was 300,386. nounces from the same author, a very im- The whole amount of tax and commu the centre of the earth."

B.—"And yours, egain, my Lord Rechester, to the lution of 1848, and the foundation of the ed to \$814,710. Republic."

The Chelera.

The whole number of cases which have occurred at Quarantine, have been 102; of Mr. Hildreth, formerly of the Boston Atlas, which 52 died, and 50 were discharged. Of has already appeared before the public as gers of the New York, and 29 of that num. Messrs. Harper, of this city, for the pub- pital, 43 were taken sick and 22 died.—N. strength, is able still. Men and studies are

moral influence, can be brought to bear upon the Government; who dares to deindividuals; the thought of making the ap-

The second accusation was, that I "urged upon Congress that no more pecuniary supolies should be voted for the maintenance of this war, in order that the Government might be forced, for want of the means of war, to withcraw our victorious armies from the enemy's country in disgrace," &c. never uttered such a sentiment to any one. My friends know that I was opposed to the withholding of supplies.

The third accusation was, that I "underbe presented for decision in the Court where he sits, with others, for the discharge of high fers to a letter written by me last summer, the faculty are at their poets, in health, as they to four or five gentlemen at Cleveland, in have always been, and are doing well. Ohio, who urged me to permit my name to In declining that honor, and in answer to other parts of the letter, I stated, as nearly as I can recollect, (my letter not being try. before me.) that "slavery existed by virtue not exist without the sanction of law."-This had been settled by several judicial decisions, and I supposed was doubted by no one. In the case of Graves and Slaughter, it was recognised by the Judges, following the lead of my opinion; and it was held that the commercial power of Congress did that the commercial power of Congress did ot extend to the slave trade a States; that Congress had no power over the subject, and that it belonged exclusively to

ommunication.

BIBLES IN THE U. S.—According to the most accurate accounts, only 4,000,000 Bibles were in use throughout the United States in the year was not written with that view, but there

I can recollect, was the substance of the

was no restriction as to its publication. Some two or three letters were written in answer to letters received, and were published without my permission and against my wishes. This is the first letter, so far as I now remember, that I have written for pub- missions of the Methodist Episcopai Church, citizen, I claim the right, and shall exercise to establish an Oregon Pible Society. it, of forming and expressing my opinion on public measures.

JOHN MCLEAN.

January 20, 1849.

The Tallahassee Sentinel announces the following State officers, elected by the Legislature of Florida, on the 5th instant:

David P. Hogue, Attorney General. Charles W. Downing, Secretary of

Simon Towle, Comptroller of Public Accounts.

Wm. R. Hayward, Treasurer.

Robert S. Hayward, Clerk of the Sureme Court. The Legislature has passed laws giving

the election of Register of Public Lands and Judges of Probate to the qualified voters of the State and counties respectively.

Property Qualification in N. Carolina. A bill providing for an alteration in the Constitution of North Carolina, so as to secure the right of equal suffrage to ull the citizens of that State, passed its second reading in the House of Commons, by a vote of 75 to 26. Under the Constitution, as it exists at present, the general suffrage principle prevails in voting for members of the lower House; but a property qualification is necessary to vote for members of the Senate. This creates an invidious distinction between the voters, and, as the voice of the State appears to be against it, the bill in question, to do it away, will probably become a law .- Charleston Courier .

The Catholic clergy of this city continue to call the names of such persons that of the two previous weeks. We understand, also, that several of these unhappy offenders have, in consequence of this

Limerick Chronicle. Dog Taxes in England. The total number of dogs taxed in Great

now observing correct and temperate habits.

a lawyer of eminence in Boston, and who these, 59 cases occurred among the passen- cayed as to bring forth nothing worth her an author, has made arrangements with the ber died. Of the old inmates of the Hose like herself; and when she collects her decayed; she is not .- Ben Jonson.

ministers of the gospel, evangelical books and tracts will be found happily adapted to instruct,

Suggestion as to Missions .- Missionary op crutions should be without noise or parad There does not appear to me to be a mere in cometh not with observation," or, as Dr. Camp bell renders it, is not ushered in with pomp and parade." If we look at the manner in which eried the whole world, we shall find they were estitute of all human parade, and were conducted with extraordinary simplicity. It was while the church ministered and fasted, that they were directed "to send forth Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto they had been called. There were no places sought ont as places of theatrical resort, nor could they be thought of by those who formed themselves solely apon the simplicity of the Scriptures — Robert Hall.

M'KENDREE COLLEGE, (ILL.)-A COFFESPOR dentat Lebanon, Illinois, writing on business furnishes the following information in relation to the coffege located at that place :

"M' Kendree College is prospering beyond took to adjudicate a question before it had our most sanguine expectations. The number yet been submitted for decision, and which of students in attendance during the last year he [I] well knew was more than likely to as per catalogue just published, is one hundred and forty-three. The institution is now full; in fact, we have more than we can well accome date, notwithstanding that we are constantly judicial duties," &c. This, I suppose, re-letter written by me last summer. of our pecualary ability. All the members of

"The students embrace an interesting class of young men, chiefly between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five, who must ultimately wield an extensive influence in moniding the literary and moral destinies of this wast con-

"An interesting revival of religion is now in progress in the college, among this class of

The colporteur enterprise has met with a very favorable reception at Washington. Through the efforts of the public men and the

LUTHERAN CONFERENCE. - A conference of the Latheran church was held to our borough the present week, which continued in session durthe respective States. As a political ques- ing Taesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Rev. tion, which can never come before the Su. A. Wiles presided and considerable business preme Court, 1. expressed myself opposed branch of the chasel was transacted. brench of the church was transacted .- Wash to the extension of slavery. This, so far as ington (Pa.) Examiner 12th

addressed, so far as I remember, did not represent others, and I did not consider the publication of the letter as necessary. It 1840. The number has now increased to represent others, and I did not consider the publication of the letter as necessary. It 1849 the different versions of the Holy Scrip-

Ozegov.-We learn from Oregon papers than an "Oregon Tract Society" has been formed, auxiliary to the American Tract Society. It was organized at the "Camp-ground, Tuals tin Plains."
Rev. Wm. Roberts, superintendent of the

lication within the last two years. As a had bested a call for a meeting in Oregon City,

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Agriculturist. no longer be doubted that peach trees will thrive in New Jersey, when judiciously managed, I propose to communicate an item emi ormer notes.

I have not as yet met with a case of yellows in my new nursery, but have hed abundant opportunity to test my theory elsewhere, I also see it yearly tested. It is a sure and certain remedy; a cure, not for the subject liself, but to prevent its propagation. Let every tree, small or large, presenting the least oppearance of infection, be immediately rested ont, and, if convenient, be consumed by fire, not waiting fo the premature crop to be fathered, as such fruit is worse than nene; neither waiting for the tree to die on your hands; but, at any season, rest it entirely ont in each and every case. Then will your entire orchard always present a thrifty and Morristown, N. J., Dec. 26th, 1848.

PRODUCTIVE FARMING .- Mr. James C. Corn ing, of Newtown, Buckscounty, Pennsylvanis, has favored us with the following amount of products, as cold from his farm of 125 acres, in

Wheat, 516 bushels. Rye, 50 bushels, Oats, 1,000 hushels, Indian corn, 17 acres, or 1,037 bush., Timothy seed, 4 bushels, Potatoes, 100 bushels, Apples, 500 bushels, Hay, 70 tons, Sheep and lambs, Calves, 14 in number, Swine, 20 in number, . .

The stock remaining on the farm, on the 12th milch cows, 1 bull, 2 heifers, 10 sheep, and

a little forethought.

EFFECTS PRODUCES UNDER AN EXHAUSTED RE exposure, renewed their pledge, and are caves.—Under a receiver thoroughly exhaust now observing correct and temperate habits. ed by an air pump, gold and feathers fall w equal velocity; most animale die in a shor time, but some of those, which are amphibious live neveral hours; vegetation ceases to grow combustion cannot be maintained; ganpowde will not explode; emeke descends other finide change to vepor; heat is slightly transmitted; glow-worms emit no light; a bell, when struck, is but feintly heard; and magnets are equally powerful.

LEGAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE UNI-Rates—Greyhounds, £1; pointers, setters, spaniels, &c., when one person keeps the government of the United States, consists of, ters, spaniels, &c., when one person keeps two or more, £14; house dogs and others, when a person has but one, £8.

I cannot think Nature so spent and decayed as to bring forth nothing worth her former years. She is always the same, and like herself; and when she collects her

VEGETATION THE SOURCE OF REPROSECTION.—
No pinate, no naimele—no anistale, no manure—
no manure, no cultivation.

KERP BESS.—Bees cost nothing for their food, neither for their pasturage in summer, nor fer their previsions in winter.

ae becription book nearly four hundred distent subscribers, who owe for the Exemiser from its first cumber, and to whom five or six bills have been sent. It is scarcely necessary to remind newspaper is to receive it and fail to forward the vote-ayes 93, nays 0 ! aubscription money. Thera are, no doebt, many persons among this number who have, by accimatter of regret to as if, after allowing a proper time to clapse for a response to this call, we are obliged to publish a delinquent list.

Hops Ou! Oer friends need not be discouraged by those who report that the spirit of liberty is deadthat there are scarcely any feleads of Emancipation in the Stete. Politicians have nrade some conning movementa, it is true; but cunning often defeats itself. Members of Legislative bodies are fallible as well as other men .-Mea have been deceived by their own wishes before to-day. As "history is philosophy teachtng by example," we are fond of recurring to it Archbishop Land thought that he had put down diment by the active measures be had taken .-"On the very eve of troubles fatal to himself and

juriediction." In a short time, the opiniona of these men were somewhat changed?

his order," aays Macaniay, "the bishops of eev-

Divine Authority.

One of the premonitory symptoms that annonnee the approaching death of an inetitation is seen in the extravegant claims set up in its favor. Oa the eve of a revolution or reformato fade, decks berseif more gaudily than ever .- sant them there. When the advocates of a human inetitution begin to claim divine anthority in ita favor, it may be taken for granted that they are hard pressed. wipe from the fama of our State the foul blot When they can find no warrant on earth, they which the members of the House of Representry to get one in heaven.

We were reminded of the positions of some of the defenders of slavery by reading Macanlay's strength. If the vote on Mr. Dohoney's resosecond of the doctrines of that great atickler lution represents the public sentiment of Kenfor the divine right of kings, James the First .- | tucky, let it be known; but if it does not, then A great change was taking place in the minds of some steps are indispensable to disprove it .the people, who were beginning to free them- Delay no loeger to act with vigor and directselves from the sbackles of the dark ages, But ness. Follow the glorious example of Louis-James claimed more than had been claimed by ville. The opponents of slavery in this city those of his predecessors, who had the firmest | heve held one large meeting already, and on bold of power. "It was gravely maiatained Monday night next, they will hold another that the Supreme Being regarded hereditary meeting which will doubtless be one of the manarchy as opposed to other forms of govern- most imposing in numbers and respectability meat, with peculiar favor; that the rule of suc- ever held in the State. They will then deny cession in the order of primogeniture was a di- that the resolution adopted at Frankfurt on vine institution, anterior to the Christian, and Monday last represents them, in a tone and even to the Mosaie dispensation; that no human with an emphasis not likely to be misunderstood power, not even that of the whole Legislature by those who, on this subject, misrepresent our no length of adverse possession, though it ex- city in the Legislature. Be active, be vigilant, veritable matters. We cannot assert the fact, but tended to ten centuries, could deprive the legiti- friends of emancipation. Meet together in every mate prince of bis rights; that his authority was county in the State and declare your will. Do lature have taken up for themselves the idea that necessarily always despotic; that the lews by not let the perpetualists impose fetters and chains which, in England and is other countries, the on your hearts and tongues, but, in the true epirit prerogative was limited, were to be regarded of freemen, meet and express your views. This merely as concessions which the acvereign had you owe to yourselves and to the great and good freely made and might at his pleasure resume; cause which has won your judgment and eymand, that any treaty into which a king might pathy. You must act at once and with firmenter with his people was merely a declaration of nees. Do not delay to declare that the Legislahis present intentions, and not a contract of which the performance could be demended."

people beheaded a king for nadertaking to carry

Mr. Dohoney's Recointion-The Pro-Sinvesy Vote in the Legislature-The Duty of

Saturday last was a remarkable day at Frank-

Dehoney, with a heart brimful of ebullieut

people of Kentucky, are opposed to the abolition or emancipation of slavery in any form or shape

Well, we cannot too highly admire the com. tion of slavery in any form or shape. We love smile will rest upon your souls. to dwell on the slegance of Mr. Dohoney's col-

of sustaining slavery in all the varied forms and napea which it assumes among ua.

And yet this resolution was voted for by the Representatives of the people of Kentucky!" We see in this fact great need why Mr. Breckenridge's enlightened efforts in behalf of education ie this State should be crowned with success. When the representatives of the people vote for such a resolution, it is time the schoolmaster should be abroad.

Mr. Dohoney's resolution was opposed by Mr. Ewieg, who very wisely thought the people had sent representatives to Frankfort for who may be in arrears to us will transmit the table, but the motion was lost by a vote of 11 to amount due, at once, by mail. We have ou our 79! Mr. llughes fearing that the resolution if not en answer, at heast some meteriels for an wes rather too unlimited, offered to amend It by enswer. adding to it these words: "except as now provided for by the Constitution ned laws of the State." This ameedment wes adopted and the

We presume, aithough we are not aware that dent. overlooked our cleim, and it would be a dentslist has commented on the significance of tatives, are the members from Louisville. Did a cypher, sad we might, if we saw fit, comment they in so voting reflect the sentiments of our ou the significance of this 0-whet boys call a city? Let the large, the everwhelming montno loeger.

form or shape whatever." Do these gentia. fellow-citizens to freedom men represent the people of Kentucky? No! In this vote they bave clearly misrepresented in fevor of the extinction of negro slevery and to have. all other forms and shapes of slavery. And eral Dioceses were able to report to bim that act there are a large number of counties in which public sentiment is decidedly in favor of emencipation. The resolution is, we have no doubt, a calumny ou the common sense and philanthropy of Kentucky, and we call upon the

Friends of emancipation, the time for action

has now come! It now devolves un you to tatives have placed upon it. It is now your sacred duty to come forth and exhibit your thre has misrepresented you, and let the world know that Kentneky is not the paradise of These doctrines were advanced just before the the advocates of slavery and slaves.

The pro-slavery men ere growing bold

throughout the State. We are glad to see them active. Something was needed to call out the friends of emanelpation, and if the conduct of the pro-slavery men and the recent course of winds, or to aliay the surges of the occan by lethe Legislature fail to have the desired effect on gisintive desire, as to attempt to chein down the send us. I was perticularly interested in the fort-decidedly it enght to be marked with a them, we shall be greatly disappointed. A few free thoughts of the people of Kentucky. blae bean." The perpetualists of Kentucky emancipeticelets in each county should meet | The slave power in Kentucky is now engaged i who have no Saintia the calendar to whom they | together forthwith and concert such measures striking a blow at the prosperity of the State from can look for favor, ought, by all means hereaf- as will hest surve to bring their friends together. ter, to hold the third day of February in the most A meeting in each county, to be followed by a kindly remembrance. They ought to have a vigorous organization, for the purpose of bringday. The English bave Saint George'e day, ing the strength of the emancipationiets to bear which they hold, or rather did hold in reverence on the elections for the Convention and Legisin honor of the dragen elayer of Cappadocia- lature eext August, are now necessary. If our the Irish have Saint Patrick's day, in honor of the different connties will pursue this that she is the only slave territory in the Uoion, would, I believe, destroy the prosperity of the Cannot the whole series be published in one that Saint who banished Paganism and frogs course, they will disabnse the people of the where the slave dealer or treder has the freedom of latter forever. I am determined that my family volume? from the "emerald fele"-the Scoich, at home, error under which they now lie in regard to the the State. There is not a since State in the Union have a day, and in this country they make it a anti-alavery sentiment in the State. The pro- that has not a lew similar to the Kentucky law of matter of conscionce to meet together on the slavery men are striving to make it appear that 1833, and if we repeal it, Kentucky may take her twenty-fifth of January, not in honor of a there are but few persone in Kenincky fevorable etation alongside of the noble commerce that Saint, it is true, but of a much better men then to relieving the State from the pressure and adorns the Western coast of Africe; she will besome saints that we have heard of-and even, carse of African slavery, and that the subject of according to a venerable adege, "every dog has emancipetion is not to be "agitated" this year. his day." Well, then, eince all aorts of men This is the very profound policy resolved on by and dogs have their day, why should not the the pro-slavery men, and they are chuckling Kentucky perpetualists have their day, and over its fancied success. Rise, friends of emanwhy should not the third of February be that eipation, come forward all you who believe that the spirit of christianity and the genius of make her the frontier of the stave confederation, Saturday last was a very remarkable day at true republicanism are opposed to slavery, and Frankfort. It was dark and clondy here, but we displey your strength. You are called on by suppose it was clear and beamy at the seat of the highest motives that can appeal to human government. The slaveholders' convention met hearts to rise and make your views keown.there on that day, and we presume they resolved The times imperatively demand such action of that emancipation to precisely what they do not you. Be men, true hearted, free spoken men, wish to effect. Well, as nobody expected them and let your pro-slevery neighbors' understend to resolve otherwise, we fear that their labor of that they can neither frighten our browbeat love was lost. But what were the doings of the you into allence. Come up to the work that lies alsycholders' Coavention when compared with before you with all the enrestmes and devotion to the people themselves for a direct decision. dollars to the sound of the lyre. "Sonoroas the remarkable extra performed by the "assem- of freemen who feel that a deep responsibility We dare the enumies of Emancipation to put the metal" of one kind drove him from Berlin-we bled wisdom of the State?" Did not Mr. rests on their consciences. The perce of your patriotism and philanthropy, rise in his place fame and prosperity of your State, all conspira in the Honse of Representatives, and offer the to mrge you to labor vigorously, perceiveringly people. They prefer braggartism, noise, confusion and prosperity or your state, and conspiration of the death of what they will on having him among us. We hope that which excels its. She has 241. In the eggregate Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the pation. Success lies before you and humanity beckone you on, and can you be blind to the charms of the one and deaf to the voice of the other? Act, act with the firmness of chrispreheusiveness of Mr. Dohoney's resolution .- tiana, of patriots, of freemen, of men, and vic-It opposes both the abolition and the emancipa. tory will crown your efforts, and Heaven's of renovation is alive end in vigor, and must go

location of words. He is opposed to the "eman- that many of the members who voted for Mr. cipation of slavery in any form or abape what- Dohoney's wretched resolution, did not mean heard a good deal said of late of the emancipa- perpetuating slavery. But by voting for it they eleasly and triumphantly pointed them out in the tion of claves, but our friends have not got to have seemingly repudiated the opinions of the shat pitch of classic perfection which enables wiscet and best men this country has over prothem to talk "trippingly on the tongne" of the duced-the opinions of such men as Washingemancipation of slavery. Moreover, Mr. Dohoton, Jefferson, flenry, Madison, Clay, and others
those gentlemen, who are figuring so much against
those gentlemen, who are figuring so much against
those gentlemen, who are figuring off is \$385,465 60,
companies are forming, and mercantile advenney's resolution wages a war of extermination __who are looked up to with reverence by men Emancipation, think the people of Kentucky had ry in any form or shape whatever." There are them profess to be opposed to perpetuating the evil did the people feel pressing upon them to re-African slavery, which we hope to live to see voted for expresses entire opposition to emanciextiact within the fair borders of our dear cid pation. We have no doubt that many of them never been felt an an oppression, the mode of ap-Commonwealth. Then, there is the slavery of will live to repent this ill-timed act. It is a great binner, and that, if Talleyrand is to be pointing Sheriffa is not very disastrous to the peowent to California in Stevenson's regiment.—

The Doy of a poor widow in New York, went to California in Stevenson's regiment.—

The church supported her. She refused say ry of the poor and the dependent white men and believed, is worse in politics, than a crime. We rous oppression. What great predominant idea further aid, a few days ago, giving as the reason, women, and a variety of other "shapes and deeply regret that any thing so diagraceful has was before the public mind, if it was not the prinforms" of alavery, against each and all of which we meen to war as long as the breath of life animates our bodies. But Mr. Doboney's resolution, if we are to construct literally, is in favor assertion of their opinious.

Pablic Oplate

Kentucky has certainly fellen upon strange be discessed in their columns.

Our venerable legislators, in the exercise of their official wisdom have, with owl-like gravity, decided that 'all plans of Emancipation are unwise and impracticable, and that agitation is impolitic and imprudent.

Such an expression, unanimously concurred

The members of the Legislature are chosen as representatives of the people. Do they truly represent the people of this Commonwealth?them that the aurest wey of breaking down a resolution was also adopted by the following Are they representatives or mis-representatives? Let a few facts answer.

Among those who voted for the resolutions such is the fact, that some German transcen- unanimously passed by the House of Represen. nice with the tail cut off. But we must dully ling at the Court-house neswer. A more reapectable meeting, whether character or num-The "representatives of the people of Ken. bers are considered, never was beld in Louistucky," as the members of the lower house of ville. It was a thoughtful and orderly meeting. onr Legislature boastfully call themsalvas, have but pervaded by an intense enthusiasm. Every unanimoesly resolved that they are ropposed to noble sentiment met with a response which inthe sholltion or emancipation of slavery in any dicated the sleep and heari-felt ettachment of our

Such is the testimony of the people themselver in behn!f of Emancipation, a testimony clear, the people of the State. Were the people of expressive and strong. So far from deeming Louisville represented in that vote? We are egitetion "impolitic and imprudent," agitation proud to east that an averwhelming majority of is the very thing desired. Discussion, full, free the people of this city are uncompromisingly and thorough, they desire to have, and they mean

From letters which come to as from various representatives from Loaisville-

people to come forth in their streagth and re- people of Kentucky ara so ntterly opposed to sent movement may involve, without any referpudiste it. We blush to add that we have been the discussion of the subject of Panagipation, ence to an insidious and horrible domestic for credibly informed that many of the members why are not the newspapers silent? Say you that it would probably excite to rise up, from who voted for this disgraceful resolution have that some of them, and tutiuential papers, too, tion, the defenders of that which is to be changed frequently announced themselves unreservedly are silent? True, but it is very well known assume the most threatening attitudes. The in favor of emancipation in some "form or that fear of political effect, injury to their remembers of a decaying noble family are usually shape," and yet they faltered and voted in favor spective parties, seals their lips. Other papers belle, who, unmindful that her beauty and power more hanghty than those who live in prosperity. of a resolution that misrepresents their own their columns fear- fre gone, still thrusts herself forward to be de-The fashionable lady whose charms have begun opinions as well as the opinions of those who lessly open to the discussion, and the number and spirit of the articles contributed, indicate neighbors: 'The eyes of every sleveholding anything rather than fear of agitation.

Let the Danville Tribune, the Georgetown Heraid, the Shelby News, the Maysville Eagle, the present momentous crisis. teatify whether their ronders unanimously con-cur is the opinion that "agitation is imprudent State are upon you; the eyes of Kentneky, at and impolitie.

We find in the Courier of the 5th and 6th, careful coesideration of our representatives:

Emancipation to Kentacky. An idea has been started in Frankfort, by mempers of the Legislature, that Emancipation in Kentucky is dead. When it died, and where and by whom it was killed, are matters upon which w have been unable to get any information whatever. Yet these are interesting and essential points in we have our fears, that the members of the Legis-Louis the Fourteenth, of France-thet they are the Emancipation to be killed-therefore, it is killed. But softly gentlemen-you know but little of the spirit and temper of the people of Kentucky, if the fable of the mountain and the monae. you imagine you can thue etifie iaquiry, and thus put aa end to a great, a living principle. Emancipation in Kentucky is neither deed, nor is it likely to die. A principle that was honored, cherished and advocated by Washington and Jefferson as matter of right, justice and truth is not likely to die. In every encounter with the dark and gloomy error that is endeavoring to overshadow it, it will vigor. You might as well attempt to chain the cation, feeling and interest:

which it never ean recover, if success attends the come the slave mart of the Union, and negro tra-

ders will be the merchani princee of the State. In the great debate in the Kentneky Senate on the South Ceroliea Railroad acheme, Mr. Guthrie took occasion to deprecate the attempt to make Kentucky the funtier State of a alave territory, but the slave power is now attempting not only to but the rampart of that power. And is it to be aup- and a purer patriot and better men never lived. posed that the people of Kentucky will tamely submit to such a state of things as this? Those who think so will awaken come day from a terri-

Emancipation is not dead in Kentucky, nor in it likely to die. Sech principles as it has never die, nor can they be killed. Nor do its enemies believe for a moment that it is dead. If they believed so, they would not fear to submit the question can be turned a moment from the clinking of ported during the same time, 1,771,767-number question to the people of Kentucky, so that they hope that another kind of "sonorous metal" own minds, the welfare of your children, the may vote on thet queetlon elone. They know better will not prevent him from being heard in Amethan to trust themselves thus to the voice of the rica. We congratulete the citizens of Louission, and proclamation of the death of what they he mey be induced to enend hie life in our city.

We prefer, as Mr. Guthrie did, in his great speech, in answer to Robert Wickliffe, Esq.-State, to fight the battles of the South. The spirit high among composers. farward in its oeward merch. We are decidedly Louisville-why can we not have orchesiras In conclusion, we will state that we are aware in favor of Emancipating Kentucky from the incubus that has weighed her down for many years, have lebored nobly to clevate our taste in music. like to quote; hut our space will not permit. and from the awful dangers that threaten her more We are aure that they will gladly welcome a ever." Emancipation of slavery! We have thereby to declare themselves to be in favor of strongly now than thuy did when Mr. Guthrie so fellow laborer into the field.

debate to which we have referred.

The New Constitution

still hunting. They forget one most important point-that in all representative governments there linea. Some of her leading political papers is a large mass of the people who are not wedded heve deliberately come to the conclusion that to either of the political parties made up of polithe most important question of the day shall not ticians mostly, and that in whatever way this mass goes, it carries decision in its hands. The politi-

awful discount, if they are nor careful, upon this very queation. Upon the great question of the perpetuation of slavery by a constitutional provisson, orforgraduni emancipation, there can be and should be no mistake as to the sentiments of Kentucky. All attempts to hinder discussion, to in, from those who profess to be representatives choke off free inquiry, or to paralyse public sen-To Subscribers in Arresty.

The Subscribers i the attempt. The people of Kentucky know their the article is one who stands high in Western rights, and will meintein them. We should feel Literature, and who will take a still higher stand the lowest in July, 278, and Anguat, 286. Of large to leave from the Pacific coast for the gold the followest in July, 278, and Anguat, 286. Of large to leave from the Pacific coast for the gold the followest in July, 278, and Anguat, 286. we held a centiment that we were afraid to avow

> Let not the friends of slavery imagine for a mo neut that they can strangle discussion—the game is up, and will be pursued.

The West Keetuckian thins speeks in regard to the course of "Virginia on the Wilmot Proviso aed Disunion:"

"She begins with becoming solemnity: 'The consequences.'

the final loss of all her slaves. For now she cae the bordering free Stales, and all the citizens of poetleal imagery which appears is others of his those States, except e few facatica, feel bound by poems. The poet seems to be too earnest to moment her slave acts his foot upon the soil of Ohio or Pennsylvaela, he is irreclaimably free. and difficult way to Caaada, it will then induce thousands to make the short and easy leap of her northern frontier. Besides, the people of unless many of the most eagsclous and intelli- parts of the State, and from men whose charac- those States, no longer restrained by what sine a single dissenter was to be found within their gent men of the State are very much mistaken, ters and position give, might to their words, we is pleased to cell the 'compect' between the have no doubt that the representatives of other States, would then yield to their natural impulsections have failed in rapresenting the senii. see to invite her negroes to their liberty. And ments of their constituents, as signally as the should that embroil her in a war with those Herculean powers, it might be set down as one But we have other facts to present. If the of "the gravest consequences," which the preher hearthstones, to stab and fire in the dark.

"This withered old grand-dame thus goes on to cut the ridiculous figure of a superanguated ferred to and followed by her younger and fairer State are upon us. By common coasent, our sister States look to Virginia to take the lead in

least, thank God, are upon you; and that is just We might allude to other papers, but there the apology she has to offer for declining to folare two, which from the honorable independence low your lead. Did she bot see that the ead of manifested upon the ambject of Emaucipation the course which you have run, is a premeture and the ability with which the subject is discus. dotage and the loss of all the elements of your sed, are entitled to especial respect and confi. ancient supremacy, except your arrogance, posdence. We refer to the Louisville Courier, and sibly, she might not beg leave to take aome the West Kentuckian, published at Paducah. other. It is because she perceives, in your downward progress and wretched im the following articles which we commend to the fatal error of that 'principle' for whose seke you eall her to rebellion, that she acorns your snm-

The Convention at Frunkfort.

The convention of the frieads of slavery at Frankfort seeme to have been a failure. As emancipation is dead, according to the members of the Legislature, where is the chivalry of the State that so few were found to perform the magnanimous operation of kicking the dead

Wo shall publish the proceedings next week. act because they possess any intrinsic impornewest and aptest illustration we have seen of

Southern Sentiment. A friend has furnished us with the following

extract from the letter of a gentieman residing The writer is not a Northern man transplanted generally supposed, and as the stock in existence renew its etrength, and go forth to battle with new to the South, but a Southern man by birth, edu- is estimated at \$500,000,000, the addition of "We are very grateful for the newspapers you interfere with its value.

Examiner," as it expresses my views fully, on the Slavery and Emaneipetion subject. Kentucky must certainly adopt some prospective When that law is repealed, Kentucky will have at. of the leading men in the South, who resist the theonly person who has the whole series comshall not perticipate in the ruin."

Our readers will find 'In another column a "Pian of Emancipatiou" over the signature of views-a nelive of Kentucky, and with the eye tsined for his recovery. of a true patriot looks to the future interests and glory of his State. His father, the late Chief Justice lloyle, was one of Kentucky's eminent men; all who knew him loved him,

Matida Walts-By Carl Prox.

This is a composition of a young German who has been but three or four months in our country. Heleft Berlin soon after the commo tions in that city. The sound of his peaceful instrument was drowned in the clash of arms and he has come to America to see if our ears residence among na will help to create a higher musical taste. We consider him a musical Emancipation, to making Kentucky a funtier slave geains, and we believe that he will yet rank

We have a great deal of musicel taleut in

The distinguished vocalist, Madame Ablamo. The officiel tables show a falling off in the The fever for California gold hunting is sets of the Schuykill Baan, now almost a set of the se wicz, will give a musical entertainment in the Apollo Roome on Tuesday evening next.—

Apollo Roome on Tuesday evening next.—

past year as compared with those of 1847 of announced in London, Liverpool and Glasgow, kill Bank appealed from the decree of the Court.

Common Pleas. The whole claim of the

The Western Quarterly Review.

We have received the first number of this journal, the publication of which has been made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth cellaneous charecter than usually belongs to fective, as no rejurns have been made by twencellaneous charecter than usually belongs to fective, as no returns neve the reviews; but we believe this feature will not degoes, it carries decision in its hands. The politi-cal parties in Kentucky will find themselves at an tract from the interest of the work. The Review reports are very imperfect. The returns re-to the cold weether; there being one foot of will be devoted to the discussion of all the great ceived show of births, 16,515; of merriages, questions that claim the attention of one age .-The conductors do not lay claim to infall bility, and they are willieg to have both eldes heard on every question. This is to be a free journal. We have been much interested in the article

ourseif unworthy of the name of Kentnekian if if his modesty does not prevent. After heving the 5,287 merriages, 67 men have been under region. givee, in a most beautifel style, some eccount of Mr. Gollagher's life, and of the literary en-Mr. G. The three distinctly marked periods of women. The greatest number of deaths has wich Islands for California, with 400 passes. which the soul of the poet wes looking at the Beentifel in the occerrences of life; in the movement (to dissoive the Union,) is one of the highest importance, and mey involve the grevest his love; in the third period, the soci of the poet has been filled with aympathy for Hnman-"That is jest our opinion, it will involve the ity, and his writings have assumed a loftier ravest consequences, the least of which will be tone. We cennot refrain from quoting a poem whose chief excallence consists in the nobie recleim them, by law, when they escape into sentiments it expresses. It has little of the the Constitution to let them alone. But break use any but the most direct language. An imup the Union and that Constitution, and the age might have diverted the mind from the lofty feelinge with which the poet wished to inspire it. The poem is familiar to most of our read-The slaves will learn this, and where a desire of ors; but we never read it without feeling ourliberty now impels hundreds to make their long selves nerved to encounter whatever mey be before us. The feelings which the poet seeks

> to arouse are much needed at this time. TRUTH AND FREEDOM. On the page that is immortal, We the brilliant promise see:-"Ye shall know the Tauth, my people,

And its might shall make you free!" For the Taurn, then, let nabattle. Whatsoever fate betide! Long the boast that we are Faremen,

We have made aed published wide. He who has the Truth, and keeps it, Keeps what not to him belongs, But performs a selfish action,

That his fellow-mortal wrongs. He who eeeks the Truth, and trembles At the dangers he must brave, Is not fit to be a Freeman-He, at beat, is but a slave.

He who hears the Truth, and placea Its high promptings under baa. Loud may boast of all that's manly, But ean never se a Man.

Friend, this simple lay who readest, Be not thon like unto them-But to Truth give utmost freedom, And the tide it raises, stem.

Bold in spnech, and bold in action. Be forever!-Time will test, Of the free-souled and the slavish Which fulfile Life's mission best.

Election of U. S. Senator.

it will be seen by our telegraphic depatches that, is hed been anticipated, the Hon. HENRY CLAY was yesterday elected U. S. Senator by the Ken-

tucky Legislature, for six years from the 4th o. March next, He received 92 votes, and Col. R. M. Johnson, who was complimented by the support of the Democrats, received 45 votes-the fuil strength of his party in the Legislature.

increase of tiold and its Effects on Valger The Liverpool Journal says that the annual addition to the British stock of gold made by tanea; but because they are a portion of the mines is about £12,000,000, of which Russia history of the times, and becouse they are the and South America contribute each £5,000,000. The Russian mines have been worked about twelve years, and have enlarged our stock of gold by £60,000,000, without having produced the least effect in price. The effect of the diacovery of gold in California it thinks will be to in North Alabama. It expresses forcibly and close many of the South American works, and well, a sentiment preveiling to a great extent, in this may extend even to Russie, so that the the slave States, and everywhere increasing .- average aggregate supply will be less than is even £25,000,000 annually could not greatly

The Boston Courier states that Mr. John Daggett of that city, editor of the City Directo- cial condition. Owing to the expensiveness, ry, has taken great pains to collect the numbers of Dr. Franklin's "Poor Richard's Alman. struct the road, and for that reason the burthen emaacipation laws, when the Convention meets, ac," commencing in 1733 and terminating in was thrown upon the State, in anticipation of of 1833 on the importation of slaves into the State. and Missouri will follow before long. The folly 1758, (twenty-five years.) He is said to be what has really proved to be the case, that this tained a pre-eminence among the slave States of restrictions of the Wilmot Proviso, &c., is very plete. The "Courier" gives very copious exthe Union—she can point to her laws then, and apperent to me, for enything that would cause tracts from the Doctor's sayings, which are all boast, it she has no shame, no sense of her wrong, a separation of the North from the South in his peculiar vein of wisdom and waggery.

> Dangerous lilness of Wes. C. Preston. Conumbus, S. C., Sunday, Jen. 28. writer is well acquainted. He is n young man lina College, has had another and dangerons of great promise earnest and thorough in his attack of iliness. Hopes, however, are enier-

Experis and Imperis of 1848. The total value of the exports and importa to and from foreign countries during the year 1848, is thus officially stated: Exports,

Imports, 154,992,900 Balance of trade against us the past yeer, \$957,464

CINCINNATE PORK TRADE. - The Cincinnati Ga zette, saye that the number of slaughtered hogs aported to Cincinneti aince Sept. 1, 10:10, in 00, 513. The number of pounds of pork in bulk imof pounda exported 340,695.

The United States contains 182 public libra. rics. The aggregate number of volumes in these libraries is 1,294,000. In the number of public dare not meet in an open encounter. This is their His whole sonl is devoted to his art, and his Frence with about 5,000,000. Great Britain with perhepa 2,500,000, and Russia with 1,250,000, take rank of ns.

> American Review. The February number of this work contains many interesting articles. There are some

passages in the first article-"Dangers and F. W. Prescott is the agent for Loniaville.

Madame A. is a favorite in our city, and we are \$383,612 66. The greatest decrease is on the confident that she will have a full house. She Eric canal, where the failing off is \$385,465 60. companies are forming and respect to the gold region. Mining Kentucky Bank was for \$1,345,500, and it had agatast the "abolition or emancipation of slaveof all sections. We know that a mejority of in continuati, which were well attended by the \$2,597 14. To offset these there is only an into share in the general scramble for Sacramenhas just been giving a series of entertainments and the falling off on the Champlain canal is in Cincinnati, which were well attended by the e2.597 14. To office these there is only an in the falling off on the Champlain canal is three, of all ranks, we are told, are determined will therefore, after obtaining the assets of the crease of \$5,773 08, which was mainly on the to gold. Chenaugo and Oawego works. The falling off of the canei trade at Buffalo is astonishing, be-The boy of a poor widow in New York, lng a decrease in the toils of \$544,082 87, which la lerger than the total deficiency on all the ca-

smell as aweet .- Cin. Gaz.

The Roston Traveler, in noticing the returns ceived show of births, 10,515; or meringes, ties had bailt log cabins, and intend to plan the winter on the winter on the minter of the minter ber of births reported in one month was in the winter on the spot. ber occurred in June, 1,092. The greatest gold being found 100 miles soath of the first

20 years of ege, and 1,134 women; between 20 and 25 years of ege, there have been married, California, his crew deserting by dozens, and of Mr. Gellsgher's life, and of the literary en-terprises le which he has been engaged, the writer proceeds to quote some of the poeme of 30, there were 1,415 men, and 673 women; be-Mr. G. The three distinctly marked periods of tween 30 and 35 years of age, 389 men, and 197 been caused by conamption, vix: 2,397; typhns gers and 600 natives—one vessel took \$50,000 fever has carried off the next highest number, in specie to levest ie gold dust. The rush for viz: 1,202; and dysentery stands next, baving getting a passage was so great, that \$100 was carried off 1,074; pnenmonia has caused the paid for cabin, and 80 for steerage passage, and death of 432; and croup 265. The average age of the persona who died

during the past year was 51 years.

The average age of professional men was over 49; teerchants 52; farmers 6516; public officers 40; muchanics 46; laborers 431/4; seamen, 431/2; paupers 65; females 471/2.

Of the deaths, 490 were unmarried males, at an average age of 35-unmarried females 517, into the United States during the past year. The at an average of 541/2-married females 1,522, et an average age of 431/2-widowera 326, average age 74-widows 758, average age 72.

The Voice of North Carolina. In the House of Commons of the State of North Carolina, on the 20th instant, when certain resolutions concerning the agitation of the alavery question were under consideration, the following recolotion was moved, by way of amendment, by the Hon. Edward Stanly:

Resolved, That we believe the people of North Caroli-ita, of all parties, are devotedly attached to the Union of the United Staies; that they regard if as a main pillar in the edifice of real independence; the support of tran-quility at home, or peace sbroad; of safely; of prosperity; and of that very liberty they so highly prize; that they cherish s cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to il, and thatthey watch for its preservation with jealous abouty; that they believe it is the duty of their public servants to discountenance whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can'in any event be abandoned, and to "repel indignantly every sitempt to altenate soy portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various paris."

This resolution, we are happy to say, passed by yeas 56, nays 31.

Presidential Popular Vote.

A classification of the popular vote as regards the slave and free States, including Delaware this gentleman again coming forward with his among the slave States, and not taking South accustomed spirit. We have never distrusted

			waring South	
Carolina into	the calculat	tion, wonid	stand thm:	his deve
		Teylor.	Cass.	ers, thou
Fonrteen s	lave States,	437,392	407,070	the duty
Fifteen fre	o States.	924,356	816,222	ean was
				from the
Total,		1,361,748	1,223,292	Keatnch
				of siaves
Taylor's m	ajority in si	ave States.	30,322	position
Taylor's m	ajority in fi	ec States.	108,134	Keutnek
				conrage
Total,			138,456	
	INCREASE O	F VOTES.		
Years.	Voter.	Years.	Voters.	At C
1998			.402,658	Sonthpo
1832	1,252,268		702.549	one mill
1836	1,501,298		8-1.272	
CEN				Wheat
			f which cast	on Lake
163 electoral	votes for T	aylor, and	fifteen cast	market.

127 electoral vote for Cass. Total electoral vote 290. Necessary to a choice 146.

	ELECTORAL VOTE.				
Free States, Slave States,	97	Case. 72 55	Taylor 25 11	majority.	
Total,	163	127	36		
The Ger	neral Asse	embly of	Arkans	as has ad-	

ourned. It previously passed resolutions in hon or of the memory of the late Mr. Sevier, and voted o erect a monument to him. Gov. Drew has formaily resigned, and the duties of the Excentive will be diecharged by the Hon. R. C. Byrd, President of the Senste, until the people can choose a

Public Debt of Georgia.

The railroads through the mountains, from Atlanta to the Tennessee river line, a distance probably of one hundred and twenty miles, is owaed by the State, and cost not less than \$5,000,000. For most of this sum, Georgia sold her bonds. She has since reduced them to \$1,251,750. This is a fine showing in her finanprivate stockholders were not willing to conroad would be the nucleus and rallying point of complishing wonders for the public prosperity The State is endorser on the bonds of certain railroad companies for shout \$600,000. There is no danger of any default, by which provialon will have to be made out of the public treasnry, to protect the unblemished eredit of the

From Texas.

Galveston dates to 22d nlt., were received at New Orleans on the 26th. The Lavacca Advertiser states that General Worth and staff were to leave Lavacca on the 23d, for San Antonio, where, ne we before stated, the headquarters of the division will be established. Major O'Brien is stationed as Quartermaster at Port Lavacea. The Advocate apprehends that a strong effort will be made at the next session of their new homes. A part of these have been given the Legislature to remove the Seat of Government to some other part of the State, probably lo lluatsville.

JOHN H. Paraveso, in his recent valedictory on retiring from the editorial chair, which he

had filled for forty-one years, bas the following: "No man should be without a well conducted Newapeper; he is far behind the apirit of the age uniess he reads one; is not upon equal footing with his fellow-man who enjoys such advantage, and is disregardful of his duty to his family, in not affording them au opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of what is passing in the world, at the cheapent possible teaching. me a family without a newspaper, and I venture terested in the case, to the effect that their deio say that there will be manifest in that family cision would be against the Schuylkill Bank, the a want of amenity of maaaers and indications of ignorance, most strikingly in contrast with the neighbor who allows himself such a rational indulgence. Young men, especially, should read newspapers. If I were a boy, even of 12 years, I would read a newspaper weekly, though I had to work by torchight toearn money enough to pay for it. The boy who reada well will learn to think and analyse, and if so, he will be elmost sure to make a man of himacif, bating vicious indulgences, which reading is calculated to beget a distaste for." of the Schuylkill Bank sold at \$575;—after the rumor got into circulation, one hundred shares

The Legislature of Florida adjourned on the 13th inst. An immense amount of business

was transacted-among others a bill for the cotablishment of common schools throughout the The bill before the Arkaneas Legislature, to State; one for a railroad from St. Mary's river to change the name of Van Buren county to Care some point in the vicinity of Key West; anothmates our bodies. But Mr. Doboney's resoluemancipationists, throughout the State, into an now a little knot of politicians in Frankfort have sort left." The truth of this is attested by the "Rackensee," a rose by any other name den't tahooche and Flint river to St. Andrew's.

Storm over the Gold Bralon.

News to December 20th, has been received overland, via Mexico and New Orleans.

From a letter deted at Mazatlan, Dec. 20th. snow over the whole gold region. Some pay-

March, viz: 1,513; eed the next highest in Feb-March, viz; 1,515; eed the next inglices in min-ruary, 1,481, and April, 1,432; the lowest num-ruary, 1,481, and April, 1,432; the lowest num-

Commodore Jones was lying in the Ohio off

No less than 27 vessels had left the Sand-

Oregon is sold to be nearly depopulated by the gold fever-some 3,000 having left. Both the Newspapers have suspended.

\$40 per ton freight.

AMERICAN COMMERCE-The New York Confer and Enquirer obtains from the official papers ap pended to the annual report of the Secretary of he Treasury, a statement of the imports and expense statement is long, ead we have room for an atstract merely:

Products of the fisheries .. Sking, furrand giuseag... Product of woods... -\$3,146,000 in 5,596,073 (u 11,599,53; (u 117,936,75; (u 117,936,75; (u Agricultural products-asimal Manufactures..... Articles nol enumerated. 326 46 m. 1,199,279 m Total exports of domestic produce. \$150,437,464 00 \$132,964,121 0 \$17,733,341 40 Foreign merchandize exported \$21,165,010 00

Thus it will be seen that the imports exceeded the exports \$4,360,464 (0). Kentucky-Camina M. Clay

The agitation of the question of emancipation a spreading in Kentneky. We have letter from some of its citizens, giving hopeful accoants of the state of things.

8151,907,999 30

The Examiner at Louisville is doing grad service, by its thorough argument and power. fui facts. Its last anmber contains a short et. ter from Cassins M. Clay, proposing a Convention of the Emaacipationists, with a rew of consolidating their forces. We are glad to see his devotion to the cause of emancipation, or doubted his ability as one of its standard-bearers, though we differed from him radically as 'o the duty of the citizens is relation to the Mea, ean war. But, lat the Past go. Mr. Clay, from the time he first raised his voice in the Keatneky Legielstare sgainst the unportation of slaves into the State, has never shated his >>position to slavery. The aon-slavery cause a Keutneky will derive great aid from his energy conrage and executive taleot .- National E-4.

Whens on the Lakes. At Chicago, Michigan City, Little Fort,

Sonthport, Racine and Milwaokie, there are one million and thirty-eight thousand bashele of Wheat in store-and vessels enough in ports on Lake Michigan to carry it all forward to Commerce of Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Gazette says the following st an annual aggregate of the arrivale of Stranboats and other vessels at the port of Piltsburgh, together with the amount of toneage from the year 1843 to 1848 inclusive:

Keelssand Flats. 13,675 296,236 12,315 227,394 11,150 276,572 1811, Steambouts..... Keets and Plats 1815, Steambosts ... Keels and Flats Keels and Flats Keels and Flats Acets and Flats Louisville Suminy School Union.

This Society, which has been an instrument of immeasurable spiritual good to our city, w hold its anniversery meeting at the first Presby terian Church, oa Sabbath evening at 7 a'clock

The annual report will be read, after which several interesting addresses may be expected Monument to the Inte David Hate. It is stated that several merchants and gentlemen connected with the New York press are about taking measures to erect e monument to

limited to one dollereach.

the late David Ilaie. The subscriptions to be

The Southern Manifesto. This address, it was stated in the offic alproeccedings, was adopted by a vote of 42 to 17, but "Independent" says, that on the authority of the presiding officers of the Caucus, and other members, the vote was 36 to 19. Thus only 36 Southern members, out of 12t openly adopted the Macifesto.

Columbiation. We have been favored with the following extract of a letter received by Elliott Cresoe, Est ville, Tennessee, under date of January 16th. We learn also from a gentleman who has paid much attention to the subject, that if the means of transbe immediately manimitted in various parts of the Union, with the object of sending them to Liberia .- Phil. Enquirer.

"I have now a very interesting company my charge, waiting with greet impatience for the sailing of the vennel, which will convey them to en by their masters, for the purpose of settling them in Liberia.

I have no difficulty in getting emigrants, but money is not to be had. When a man'a entire pos-

esaions consist in slaves, and he gives them all I suppose he has done well. It Now England are the Pree states could only be convinced of the true state of things in this part of the Union, I am its, when by an outlay only \$50, each siave thus verted into a Liberian freeman and fraeholder.

THE KENTUCKY AND SCHUVLETLE BANK CASE Philadelphia Ledger, of vesterday, says:

The judges thought it their ibity, in order to put a stop to speculation and protect the critzens, to announce in advance that the judgment of the court below (the Common Pieas) would be

A rumor of this matter got upon 'Change,' in the afternion near three o'clock, endoccasioned rumor got into circulation, one hundred shares

Schaylkill Bank, loss over \$900,000. The formal opinion of the Court will be delivered in the course of a week or two, and judgment then be entered in favor of the Kentneky Bank. To Philadelphians this matter is very important -the stock of the Schnylkill Bank was mostly owned here, and this decision will strike away the last hope of many.

Exportation or Hous .- Willmer's Liverpoo Mail says a new feature in the American provision trade has occurred. By the Niagara steamer there. were received 100 dead fresh boto, in ice, which were brought to anction, and restized from 33s. 64. to 35a, 6d, per 120 lba.

Preliminary to this, according to the view of mant, is another perplexing question-what plan residual emancipation shall be adopted? This nea of the order in which these questions should read the should decided, is, however, manifestly atect-as it supposes the necessity of discusand settling the details of a plan for attaining an object before we have determined that the obof shall be attained. Before discussing the mode dang a thing, it is necessary first to decide enter the thing ought to be done—the end to be a complished is first to be agreed upon, and then ne means for its accomplishment. As there are my, however, whose sole objection to emaneadious, that they can see my reasonable plan for accomplishing it, and as all arguments in favor of great object is urged upon them in vain, muti webjection is disposed of, it may be hest to wave the natural order of discussion, in order to of how easily it would be, if the policy ancipation should be adopted, to carry this pointo operation. To silence this objection and into operation. To stance this objection air satisfy any candid mind that has entertained it, it is n pecessary to exhibit a reasonable plan-on-mbered by no insurmountable difficulties. and attended by no evils so great as those which mast spring to both races from the perpetuity of The plan which I desire to present manot be the best, it may not be the one that shall be adopted—but it us, in my judginem, sufficient show to an ingenious and reflecting mind that we are disposed to rid ourselves of the multiplied er cof slavery, the means of doing so are in our

p wel, and will cost us almost nothing. a fing upon a plan every regard should in and to the lights and interest of the slave-holding portion of our citizens. I am a slave-holder, and a presenting the plan which seemed to me to be e most fearle, I have looked to the interest of the class to which I belong. I do not pretend to organity in the plan now submitted to the conerstud of the people. It is not dissimilar i some of its features to systems of gradual emanci pation adopted in other States. In other respects have appropriated the suggestions of others, and present the plan as a whole, approved in its general o these by some of the greatest and best men in THE PLAN.

Sec. 1. All negroes born after the 4th of July 18-55 shall be free; the males when they attain to the age of two nil-tic years, and the females when they attain to the age. Said pegroes, after they attain to the age which

will be entitled to their treedom under the loregoing on, shall be bired out in the name of the State to sty, until they produce by the proceeds of their a rounty, until they produce by the proceeds of their r, a sum of money sufficient to transport them to and next them the months at the colony of Libertain Africa, which they shall be removed.

3. That all owners of staves shall be tell inneraned in the sale and removal of their slaves born pri-

be emancipated by their owners after the 1st day of arr, in the year 1850, shall be lared out is the name ar Stale, and dealt with as negroes born after the said be star, and dealt with a height of the provisions berg of July 1850 are required to be by the provisions of regung second section.

No shore shall be imported into this State after glas of January 1850, and the decislative shall have so to earry out the largeing provision, and to effect probinit the immigration of free persons of colors.

I presenting arguments in tavor of this plan, it

not my intention to urge the considerations which have determined me to favor emancipation, or to discuss the question whether we shall emailopate. I reserve this branch of the aubject for a the appropriate occasion. It is my purpose at the time to cons 'er the advantages of this plan, show is p ict. cability, and to answer the obestions which may be made to it. la the peration of this plan, the institution of e trey wil be removed from our State. It will be accom, when g ad say, accommodating, by de-

green e per, elitehabits, customs, industry ad abor, contemp ated, as the final results of e scheme. Negio labor will be dispensed with granually, and free white labor by degrees, substated is the place. Free, intelligent, and respectable labor, stinuslated by a full reward, will ate the place of ignorant, degraded, slave labor The negroes born after the 4th day of July 1855. and be kept in tutilage, and be qualified to oven pr the position of free men in the colony to which ther are to be removed. The expense of their remoral will be defrayed by the products of their oblight, without cost to the State. No negro either plan will be entanglated to remain The importation of slaves and the meration of free negroes into the State is proh ted. The slaves now on the soit, and to be fore before the 4th day of July 1855, are consed in slavery upos the soil. The owners of a tres are left unite-trained in the sale and remotal ftheir slaves. The existing slave property i no at all to be affected by the Legislation. Protision is made for the holders of all slaves to emancoate, if it is desired, and the negroes so emancipared are also to be colonized. negroes now upon the soil will be induced to unite their forcine and destiny with their kindred and frends and make their homes in Africa. This system will operate as a great auxiliary to general Aracan colonizatios. Laberia will be built up in-t i great Republic, shedding a humane and christan tug influence over Africa, recalling the peope of that benighted continent from superstition and idulatry to the knowledge and worship of the can true God. And thus will colonization be promoted to a glorious realization of the fondest bopes

Is this plan practicable? I believe it is, I think procheability. All that is needed to execute it, es sufficient amount of money to defray the ex pence of transportation and a temporary subsistence at their new homes. Where is this money to come from, and what amount is required? the proposed scheme, the proceeds of the hire of necroes are to be applied to that purpose .-Let it be considered. The average annual service of a negro man is worth \$75. I have been hiring out negroes for several pears and the average annual hire of negro mun during those years has been over \$90. The averwe hise of negro women is about \$30. These arc about the amounts the negroes emanciputed under this pan will produce by their labor. Now what wil be the cost of colonizing and supporting them they are acclimated? Judge Underwood, a has his information from Mr. M'Lain, Siereare I to the Colonization Society, says the "Sotiety can charter ships and transport adult colon , and take care of them in Africa, until they are acclimated and capable of providing for them es, at a cost of \$60 per head. In their own pe they can do it for sill per head. In a publication dated 1st November, 1848, asking funda ad of colonization, Mr. M'Lain estimates the ping and supporting each emigrant six months bern at &x) per head. By actual experiment society has ascertained thin to be the coatwake \$75, the lowest average annual hire of a gro man twenty-free years of age, and much nefrom by the proceeds of his own labor within year from the period at which he will attain freedom under the first aection, will be more has able to transport, settle and maintain himself the colony. The females will be enabled to do the same by two years' labor. But underthis plant the State could hire out the males for two years of ven three, and the proceeds of the bire of all ho should attain their freedom under this plan, aid be applied to the removal first of those best pered and fitted to encounter the difficulties ducharge the duties devolved upon thum iu then new relation. Judge Underwood soyn: "I michia no doubt but one slave population can, their own labor, without costing our white pop then one cent, transport, settle and provide for convirce in Africa. But it must be systematic

I widerlaken and persevered in to do it." The arrantagea and practicability of this plan cal be farher shown in the consideration of the ections which may be urged to their claum.
k may be, indeed, is objected to this plan, that essays to accomplish too much, that the work appossible, that the number of negroes in Kenicky is too large to re nove by colonization. This a trite objection to every great enterprise. Nothof great, and worthy the enterprising genins of a people ever has been, or can be accomplish-Mythout time, and morey, and toil, and sacri-fice. But let us not be leterred by the apparent magnitude of the undertaking. Let us look at its State and the world, it will prove to have been a ast undertaking, and if aucceeded in, will make hentucky the author of the first toovement in the fleatest enterprise of benevolence and philanthroby the world has ever seen.

Now what is it that It proposes to accomplish? It is not to colonize the 189,549 slaves now in our State. To remove that large number would be a great work, yet according to Judge Underwood, even that could be done. This plan contemplates the number only which arrive at the age desighated after the 4th of July, 1855. I approximate this number, when I state it at 4,000, the average such linerease for the last ten years being about 200, as is shown by the Auditor's report. In fact this is much greater than the annual number can remain any league of time, an many of the present etock of negroes will doubtless be removed, and many others menumitted by their benevolent mosters and colonized under the provisions of Sec. 6. These causes will greatly diminish the annual increase, and in a few years after the greater greater. crease, and ha a few years after the system goes into operation, will leave comparatively a small number to be co-onleed annually. I have already demonstrated, whatever their number may be, that by their own labor, without cost to any one, they can colonize and maintain themselves.

But it is said that veasely cannot be obtained to ship so large a number. I inferfrom Mr. McLain's chusetts for the California trade.

statement, that the Colonization Society, will, du lug the present year, send out to Liberia 1,010 inigrants. If they do not, it will not be for the want of ships, but for the want of money. The Society bas experienced but little difficulty in procuring ships. If ships can be chartered now by the Colonization Society, at so small a cost, will not a supply be furnished whenever a demand is created. It must even now be profit able, else vesaels could not be chartered for the purpose. As Liheria grows, its commerce st grow, offering returning freights in the export of her tropical productions, and making frequenhe two countries. Now, there are no returning reights. This will prove a new element, culculated to reduce the present rates of passages paid by the Colonization Society. The procurement

essels constitute no difficulty. The objection I have heard arged with most re liance, to this plan, is that it will separate hus band and wife, &c., and in its effect will be cruel and inhuman to the negro. This objection does ot come with seemly grace from those who urgi t with apparent triumph. I am free to say that white man, yet at the same time it regards the welare of the negro. This under the circumstance deem right. But will the alleged cruelty resulrom its operation? Under this plan, husband and vife will be removed at the same time, alight modification even families can be col ngether. Individual benevolence will do vercome this obstacle. But suppos were to be left behind for future emitted the wants of parents he consol with the knowledge that they warre, and would before many

ewhome, to partake of the ove. The picturer parents adustry and the accumulati en after them. yed by themselves and their in what respect then will this sy unchange to the persent condition of the persent to the disruption of the strongest d the tenderest ties of our nature? Surgly Le . Under the humane system of slavery indirnacky, by operation of our laws, the relation of usband and wife, and parent and child, may be

prever severed. By petition the chancellor sells be slaves of infants, by execution the sheriff sells e slaves of every description of ritizens, by conruct nil masters can sell their slaves, and in o case does the law limit the sale to lamities or restrict the separation and removal of them. The nucessary and inevitable disruption of the nocial and domestic ties under even the mildest form of lavery is greater than it will prove to be under the cheme proposed. In further refutation of this bjection I state the following proposition which believe will not be deuied: that the uccessary nd final separation of husband and wife, and pu ent and child, under a avatem of perpetual slave y in Kentucky (for that is the alternative presened by those making the objection) would be incomparably more frequent and more cruel than-

It will be said that this plan will be too slow in roducing the desired effect. Of all the objections lleged, this lina impressed me as the most reasonable. I could desire the remoral of slavery from our midst more expeditiously. But it must be present owners of slaves, and time allowed to t and prepare the colony for the reception of the lares. And we, too, must become gradually used

the new state of things.

I have now considered the principal objections the proposed scheme of gradual emancipation have not attempted to answer any captious obections which might be made to it. Indeed ere are other objections which are worthy of nice, but will be more properly attended to in the senselon of the question, "shall Kentucky now topt a system of gradual emancipation." in conclusion, I will say, I am not wedded to

may particular plan. I am prepared to accept may reasonable remedy for the cvil. I submit that subject may lead to the adoption of some plan sdapled to the present emergency. Respecifully. L T. BOYLE

Danville, Boyle Ca., Dec. 4, 1848. Congressional Proceedings

In the Senste, on the 29th ult., Mr. Douglass, from the Select Committee to whom had been referred the bill and amendments providing for the the bill agreed upon by the Committee.

The bill now reported, proposed to strike out of Bill until adjournment.

Mr. Douglass' aubstitute all after the enecting clause, and to Insert, substantially, -that Congress doth consent that the portion of territory included within the following limits, viz: beginning on the Pacific ocean, on the parallel of 42 degrees north lat.; thence weat on said parallel to the dividing idge which separates the waters flowing into the olorado River from those which flow into the Great Busin; thence along said dividing ridge to the point where it was crossed by Lieut. Col. J. C. remont, in 1844, as shown on the map of his exorations; thence southwardly along the line c id exploration, sa shown on the map of said remont's aurveys, published by order of the Senate in 1848, to its intersection with the 117th meredian of west longitude; thence in a direct line to the intersection of the Sierra Nevada Mountains with those of the Coast Hange; their edue west the Pacific Ocean; thence along the Coast, Inch. ding the adjacent islands, to the place of begin ning-shall be set spart as the territory of one State: and, when the fulfilment of the conditions berein contained, shall be declared to be one of the States of the Union, by the name and atyle c he State of Cultfornia, upon an equal footing with e original States in all respects, but with the unnditional reservation to the U. States of all right

the public domain, &c., &c. The conditions prescribed are the same as here tofore given in Mr. Douglass' substitute, that the acting governor, when furnished with a copy of this set, shall immediately proceed to lay off the country embraced, into election districts, for the elecon of 50 delegates to form a constitution, &c.

It is further provided, that when the constitution and State government shall have been established, the President, on being officially notified thereof, shall issue his proclamation, deeluring said State of the United States are declared, so far as they Is this plan practicable? I believe it is. I think are not locally inapplicable, to be extended to, it Judge Underwood, in a recent speech in the and in force in said State, and further, that until Smale of the United States, has demonstrated its | the next census, the State shall have one representative in Congress.

> It is further provided by the bill that the porti of territory bounded on the North by the 42d par-ellel, East by the summit of the Rocky Mountains and the State of Texas, South by the Republic of Mexico, and West by the proposed State of Califor nia and the Pacific Ocenu, including the Islands hacent to these, shall become one of the Sintes this Union, by the name and style of the State New Mexico, or auch other name as the people hereof shall, in their constitution, adopt, upon un qual footing with the original States in all reects, so soon as it shall contain the proper numer of inhabitants; and they shall establish for themselves a constitution and republican form of State government—the United States (as in the case of California) reserving to themselves ull right of property in the public domain and other property ceded to the United States by the treaty wirh Mexico, free from taxes or assessments of any kind by sald State, and also the power of dis oning of the same, including the right of ad udicang all claims and titles to lands derived from any eign government, in such manner as Congress shall prescribe; and the laws of the United States are extended to the new States, so far as not localy inapplicable,
> One hundred thousand dollars are appropriated

carry into effect the provisions of this set. The bill was read and ordered to be printed. Mr. Nilea moved to take up the bill of last ses-ion, making a grant of lands, ou certain conditiona, to Mr. Whitney, to sid in the construction of his proposed railroad, from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean, with a veiw, he said, to lix a dny for its consideration, and to ascertain whether the Senate in disposed to do anything on this important subject at the present asssion—a ques-

ion in regard to the detay in the consideration of which the public were much surprised. Mr. Borland opposed the taking up, and proposed reactution requiring the Secretary of War to cause surveya to be made, to ascertain the best

rantes. After some debate, the bill was taken up-Foote offered an amendment, and Mr. Borland proposed also to amend by striking out ull after the enacting clause, and inserting instructions merely to the Secretary of War to have raude the surveya above referred to, by skilful engineers, &c. The amendments were ordered to be printed, and the bill was then made the special order for Mon-

day next. On notion of Mr. Benton, the Panama Hill was then taken up; and Mr. Douglass offered a aubstitute, (which Mr. Benton stated that he preferred reported by Mr. King in the House, but further reserving to the government of the United States the right to annul at the expiration of ten yearn, the contract for the transportrtion of the mails, &c., the hill. and providing that the raten, during the first five years, across the Isthmus, shall not exceed \$8 per passenger, and \$8 per ton; during the next five years, \$5; during the next 5 years \$4, and during the next 5 years \$3—provided that should Congress annul the contract at the expiration of ten years, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1849.

Mr. Cofer offer which, the rule reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

SENATE.

Wednesday, 14 tiesting and tiesting a this tariff of rates also shall be cancelled. It is also provided that all freights from American year acha shail be transported according to its order of

Alter some conversation between Messrs. Web ster, King and Benton, as to the proper order of proceedings, on the bill, the amendments were ordered to be printed, and the bill was then informally passed over.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6-6 P. M. The Hon, W. H. Seward was elected Senato from this State to-day, by 91 majority on joint bul-

The steamship United States was compelled to put into Halifax for coal, where she was detained

weather, but no accident of any consequence oc-curred during her passage. Pistors.-Revolving pistola to the value of 260,000, have been sold at one factory in MassaCONGRESSIONAL, WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1848. SENATE.

The joint resolution for extending the time for receiving proposals for public printing occupied the Senate most of the day; the bill finally passed fixing the time for clusing the proposals for the 14th February. The Senate then adjourned over to

At 12 o'clock the Speaker called the House to order, and after the usual morning service, numerous petitions and memorials were presented by different members and referred to the appropriate On motion of Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, the House re-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

the atate of the Union, which occupied the House until adjournment. SATURDAY, Jan. 3. Mr. Stevens asked leave to introduce an imporant resolution, relating to the Mexicun treaty, embodying a protocol maw first published. This, it is will invalidate the treaty. Objection

were raised so that Mr. Stevens withdrew it for the Trispell. Then, on motion of Mr. Vinton, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the Post-office Appropriation high was considered for some time, by use, too the order of the day for stonday.

The private Calcudar bill was then considered.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, P. M. Mr. Mangum offered resolutions similar to those offered by Mr. Slevens in the House last Saturday

especting the treaty with Mexico. After some debate the subject was lald over. Mr. Rusk submitted a resolution which wa considered by minimizing consent, and passed, di-recting the President to pay our accret acrvice fund. The most of which was incurred by the The 14th February was the day set apart for the committee to count the electoral vote.

Mr. Jefferson Davis made a report in favor he claim of Pacheco.
Mr. Atherton, chaurian of the committee of rinauce, reported upon the civil and diplomatic oill; which was made the order of the day for to-Several bills presented were laid over, unde he rule of the House.

The postage bill was considered. Mr. Allen replied to Mr. Niles, and charged his as a deserter from the Democratic party. Mr. Niles rejoined and denied the charge, and vus very severe in his remarks in regard to Adjourned.

... HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Steven's resolution relative to the Mexican reaty came up, which produced a warm disens ion and occupied most of the day. The resolu ion was finally passed: yeas 147; nays 34. Unimportant husiness occupied the House th emainder of the day.

Wammington, Feb. 6-6 & M. SENATE. After the usual morning aervice, communication were received from the War and Navy Depart

Several petitions and memorials were presente and referred. Mr. Bell presented the petition of a company of itizens, asking the nid of the Government, and

proposing to carry the mail in coaches from tionera were men of character, and that their proposalnought to be considered-referred to the Post Office Committee. otline with the hope that the discussion of the The Panama railroad hill was then discussed for some time, after which the Senate proceeded to Executive buamess.

HOUSE. M: Brown, of Va., moved to take up a previou. notion which had been made to re-consider the vote laying upon the the table the bill respecti the Circult Courts of Western Va.

> WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 7 P. M. SENATE.

Mr. Benton presented a resolution for tepesling the law requiring the Senate to elect a Sergeant at arms, &c., and to make the same a permanent Mr. Henton, from the committee on Military affairs, reported a bill to construct a military road from St. Louis to the Bay of San Francisco. Senate then went into executive aession, which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE. l'assed resolutions appointing a corantittee t correct the Presidential vote. Severa' reports of hen resolved itself into committee of the whole the state of the Union, and discussed the apropriation bill without conclusion until adjourn

> Kentucky Legislature. IN SENATE. TUESDAY, Jan. 30.

The Senute went into committee of the whole, Mr. Ifradley in the chair upon the bill to modify the law of 1831.

A long and animated debate stone, a brief ab tract of which is given in the Commonwealth. Mr. Helm (Speaker) spoke at length in oppos on to the bill. He opposed the modification of he law of 1833; not because he was in favor of the principles of it, but because he thought it in expedient at this time, to act upon this subject at all. He thought nothing could be lost by letting the question reat. In six months a convention would assemble to revise the Constitution; there o be one of the States of this Union. The laws was at least a possibility that it would discuss and decide this question; and he did not think my man, even if this midification is made, would be disposed to risk his money by importing alayes be-fore the meeting of that convention. Thus nothug would be gained by acting now. But his great bjection was, that it would arouse and excite the leeling in favor of emancipation which wan now

n the decline and dving away.

Mr. Draffin opposed the bill. For his own par he thought this was the very time to act upon this garstion. If there were emancipationists lying in concendment, he wished to bring them out. He was ready to see and face his locs upon this question. Mr. Hobbs spoke in opposition to the propose nodification of the law; declared his decided op-

position to emancipation, and repelled the charge of "abolitionism," which had been thrown upon the defenders of the law of 1833. The debate was continued at some length by Messrs. Hogan and Grey in favor, and Messrs. Williams and Helm against the modification.

The committee, without taking any vote, rose and reported the bill to the Senate. The Speaker laid before the Senate a communi cation from the l'ublic l'rinters in answer to the resolution of the Senate inquiring the cost of rinting 60,000 cupies of the Constitution of the State. The communication ntates the cost of printing at \$300 '77; of binding at \$30; and of the paper at \$437 50, unking In all \$918 27.

Also—a communication from the Governor transmitting the bond of R. C. Wintersmith Treasurer elect, which was referred to the com mittee on Finance.

Mr. Wa'l, from the committee on the Judiciary eported the bill from the H. R., returning to th County Court of Boyle county, the power of lion that it ought not to pass: made the apecial order for to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Speaker laid before the House a supplement tal report of the First Auditor in response to

resolution of this House in relation to the mmouwealth's bank; ordered to be printed. The Speaker announced the committee to wa apon Gen. Taylor, as follows: Messrs. Hardin Mason, Holton, Burlow, Beaty, Newell, Danlap Butler, Crenshaw and W. Davies. Mr. Pope, from the committee on Internal In

provenient, reported a pill to complete the locks and dains and roads of this Commonwealth—appropriates \$562,000, and authorizes the issuing of State bonds for the smount; read. The bill was then ordered to be printed; and referred to the committee of the Whole for Tues-

The House again resolved Itself into committee to the original bill, aubstantially the same as that the bill to amend the law of 1833, prohibiting the diers who served in the Indian wars, or in the war

Mr. Anderson advocated the bill at some adopted.

Mr. Gofer offered the following joint resolution,

WEDNESUAY, Jan. 31, 1849.

on this subject. They had learned by experience that the support of such laws as the law of 1833, and the discussion of emancipation doctrines, tenouraged northern fanatics to contrand steal away their negroes.

Mr. Hobbs could accept no compliments at the expense of his constituents: and he would be un-worthy the seat he occupied if he did not indignantv resel such a slander upon the citizens of Lonsville, as had just been uttered, whether it came for M solved itself into the Committee of the Whole, on the atate of the Union, which occupied the House is ville done, what had she falled to do—that the hould be thus assailed? The sentiment which the Senator had quoted, ascribed to her a mean, gnoble spirit. She had nevershown such a spirit. The gentleman could exhibit no evidence of any uch spirit. The gentleman had passed a high enomium upon Kentuckians; -whenhad Louisville siled to contribute her full share to whatever sale the name honorable! Whether upon the attle field or in the walks of peace, her citizens had done full as much as any others, to the prosperity and glory of the State.

The committee then rose and reported the bill HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.

The House was opened with proyer by Rev Stuart Robinson of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Hite had leave to offer the following reso

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciar quire into the propriety and expediency of passgalaw requiring all druggist and apothecaries icense and entificate of qualification from a medical taculty, or a board of physicians before they are penuitted to sell medicines; and also, make it a penal offence on the part of any pothecury or druggist who may sell impure, or dultreated medlemes; sdouted.

Mr. Hughes—Banks—had leave to report a bill

this time, to establish the Covington Bank of Kentucky; read, ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Monday next, and referred to the committee of the whole. The House then resolved itself into the comm tre of the Whole. Mr. Underwood in the Chair, upon the bill to amend the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves. Mr. Ewing being entitled to the floor, oppos

the bill at length eport progress, and obtain leave to ait again: ear

THURSDAY, Peb. 1st. The election of U. S. Senator was the main bus ess of the day, the result of which we gave in our paper of yesterday. The till to modify the law of 1833 came up in both Houses, but sesreely any progress was made with it. Speeches were de-livered by Messrs. Hoyd, Helm, and Rice, in the

Woods, in the House. In the House, Mr. Underwood, from the con which was read. Also a minority report against anid bill.

Mr. Pope moved to minend by providing for omission of the act to the voters of the city Louisville, and unless a majority of the people should vote in faver of the hitt, it should be null and vaid, which was discussed by Messrs. Rodman, Towlea, Hughea, &c., when the orders of the day came up, and the further consideration of the world should know the position of Kentucky upon that question. He supposed that every man FRIDAY, Feb. 2.

The bill to modify the law of 1833, in relation to the importation of slaves, came up, when Mr. flobbs moved to postpone the further consideration of the hill until Friday, the 10th inst. Meears. Harbour and Grey addressed the Senate opposition to the motion.

SENATE.

Mr. Ilobt a was surprised at the alarm manifested action to postpone the final action upon it. the Circult Courts of Western va.

Seem to pospore the final accounts a position of the following was pursuing, would produce a seem to fear forther light—they fear to grant time to be deprecated. If they were opposed to agitation, why jurioduce a resolution was finally had over,

The House the House was pursuing, would produce a state of things to be deprecated. If they were opposed to agitation, why jurioduce a resolution that would engender it. It is the nature of man over,

The House the House was pursuing, would produce a state of things to be deprecated. If they were opposed to agitation, why jurioduce a resolution that would engender it. It is the nature of man over,

The House the House was pursuing, would produce a state of things to be deprecated. If they were opposed to agitation, why jurioduce a resolution that would engender it. It is the nature of man over,

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The House the House was pursuing, would produce a state of things to be deprecated. If they were opposed to agitation, why jurioduce a resolution that would engender it. It is the nature of man opposed to agitation that would engender it. It is the nature of man opposed to agitation that would enge the following that would engender it. It is the nature of the produce and the p estly believed a large majority of the people were were Virginiana, and he was a native born key-

> Messra Wall, Chiles and Udfer, in lavor of the contion, and Messrs. Gray, Harbour and Biad ey, against st. The que tion on postponing natil Friday next, No. resulted ayer Mil. nava 18

MOUSE. The bill to establish the Kentucky College Medicine and Surgery came up article time.

The question being upon the adopting of t amendment of Mr. Pope to submit the bill

people of Loussville.

Mr. Pope made a statement of all the facts in the case from the organization of the first Medical school, to this time. He believed that another school could be anatained, and he wished to have the question aubmitted to the people of Louisville, to say whether or not they desired anotherschool entablished among them. He alluded to several precedents for this submission to the people. One n relation to the railroad from Lor Franklort-another in relation to licensing coffee uses. He was in favor of a new school, but he

thought it proper to aubmit it to the people, hav ing the most implicit confidence in their intelli-gence and ability to judge wisely in the premises. Mr. Morris had as much confidence in the Intelligence and character of the people of Louisville is his colleague or any other person. He showed he great difficulty under which the present Colege labored before it became able to sustain itself. He compared the progress of the school and its present condition, with the schools in Philadelphia and New York, and showed the preeminence of the Louisville school. He avowed himself throughout the city during his canvass, as opposed to the new school; and it was equally true, that his colleague had avowed himself in favor of the new achool. He denied that the people bad asked that the question might be subnitted to them, or that the precedents alluded to were applicable. He frared that the establish- action by the convention, called to meet this year. ment of a new school would not only result in the to revise the constitution, on the subject of eman downfall of the old, but also the new school.

hoped the amendment would not be adopted. Mr. Robertson and Me. Johnson advocated the amendment. Mr. Ewing apoke in opposition to it. The amendment was then adopted. The bill was then made the special order of the day fo

The House resolved itself into committee of the Whole, Mr. Underwood in the Chair, upon the hill to amend the law of 1833, prohibiting the impor Mr. Speaker, (Page) being entitled to the floor, advocated the bill at length.

The question was debated by Messrs, Menzies Myers, Rhue, and others until the House adjourn SATUNDAY, Feb. 3, 1819.

SENATE. Mr. J. Speed Smith, from the Committee on In

ternal improvement, reported a bill to improve the nays 0; and so the resolution was downward navigation of the Kentucky river, above slack-water navigation, and the Three Forks there of. The bill appropriates \$10,000 to remove rocks

snngs, &c., from said stenm.

Mr. J. Speed Smith briefly explained the object of the bill. It proposed to grant a small appropri ation for the benefit of an important section of country, and especially of two very important branches ut trade, viz: salt and coal. Salt was manufactured and coal found in abundance upon the upper part of the Kentucky, but the passage to market was difficult and dangerous. By removing obstructions in the navigation, and making it safe, apital wou d he drawn to the development of these productions, and the whole country benefitted. He risked nothing in saying that if the navigation should be rendered safe, in a very short time salt would well at Frankfort at 25 cents per bushel. Mr. Boy 1 moved an amendment, appropriating \$10 (MI) to improve the navigation of Licking river.

The bill and the amendment were then made the order of the day for Monday next—the day previous ly fixed for the consideration of the general bill relating to public intprovements.

Mr. Todd, from the Cammittee on Finance, made a report, of which, on motion, 1000 copies were ordered to be printed. Mr. J. Speed Smith offered the following joint

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the others and soldiers of Kentucky who served in the last war of the Whole, Mr. Underwood in the chair, upon against Grest Britain; as also all officers and solimportation of slaves.

Mr. Robertson being entitled to the floor, ad
of the Revolution, be and they are hereby invited to meet Gen. Taylor, upon his visit to the Capital dressed the committee at length, in opposition to of the Scate. The rule being suspended, the resolution was

which, the rule being suspended, was immediate-

WHEREAS, the State of Kentucky has a deep interest in sustaining her present Banking Inof this State—a sword, in tentimony of their apstitutions, not only for their solvent condition preciation of his gallantry and services in the Mexstitutions, not only for their solvent condition The bill to resture the power of licensing tavems and prudent management, but because they conin the town of Danville to the county court of Boyle county was rejected by a vote of 15 to 20. Fund. The fact that there does not exist, at The Senate resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Bradley in the chair, on the consideration of the bill modifying the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of alaves.

The Iact that there incomes not exist, at this time, pecuniary embarrasment, would seem to imply that the circulating medium was equal to the wants of the community; but as there are numerous applications to the present General Assembly for the creation of more banking in-Assembly for the creation of more banking in-Mr. English also spoke at length in favor of the bill. In the course of his remarks, he said that he rose only for one purpose—to correct the linreasion which the remarks of some gentlemen dictate that increase, yet warued by the past, there is much reason to apprehend, by an uncountles on this subject. He believed that all of hem were in favor of the modification of the law.

the modification. He knew that the Senstor and if, in their opinion there exists well founded rea from that district, whom he greatly admired and respected, was opposed to it, and that he was supported by the people there. But the Senator was a popular man, and it was his impression that the question had not been discussed. At all events, be was sure the other liver counties were sound to the state of the first and harmed by we reviewed. will receive, on the part of the State, an increase of their capital, and consent to an extension of their charter, and locate a Branch South of Green River, and increase its capital in the Branch at Covergion. That, in the event the Bank of Kentucky cannot realize funds from the Schuylkill Bank in time to supply the demand, the inquire Into, and report upon the expediency of the state at once marking provision for completing its right to subscription in the Bank of Kentuky, and to make arragements with said Bank for the cuployment of such increase in the Franches. ie Granches.

The resolution was made, the special order of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Speaker Isid before the House a report of

he Auditor in response to a resolution of enquiry in relation to the debt of the State. Mr. Wallace, of the Committee on Enr. niade a report. Mr. Dohoney offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the people of Kentucky, are opposed to abolition or emancipation of alavery in any form or shape what-Mr. Ewing said he looked npon the resolution as entirely foreign to the duties far which the Representatives were sent here, and he therfore moved

lay the resolution on the table.

Upon this motion the yeas and mays being called, was lost; yeas 14, nays 76.
Mr. Ewing said he saw by the resolution that it vas too general in its terms-"any shape or form whatever not even allowing emancipation by net will and testament according to the law and onstitution sa it now exists. He thought hin reslution was throwing down the gauntlet to the mancipationists, and would provoke combat which he believed unaccessary and impolitic nce the pro-slavery men had need to not only on the defensive. He had no fear or dread of emane pntion; he had said that he was no emancipation-iats, and gentlemen of the House could believe him or not, but if be was an en ancipationiat, avenued have the course to arou it. He shalld

vote against the resolution. Vertress said it was the very resolution h had desired to offer to the House. The thought the vote upon the resolution, would show to the people of Kentucky, the position a every man upon the all-absorbing question of emancipation. It was not alone for the purpost of disturbing the question, that he desired the passage of this resoution. The pro-alavery mag were not in favor of Mr. Towles advocated the bill at length.

Mr. McLarning moved that the committee rise, them by the Constitution, to disturb it if they chose. He was opposed to gradual emancipation now or thu House was nn emocipationist, but the time would come when we would see emancipationists

Mr. Coukly voted to lay on the table, that th livered by Messrs. Hoyd, Helm, and Rice, in the tion, but the resolution said that we were oppose Senate, and Messrs. Hite, Vertress, Dunlap and to it in any shape of form whatever. He did n believe the State would adopt emancipation; some men be believed were spitating the question mitten on Education, reported a bill to establish with n view to pext annuner. If the resolution the Kentucky College of Medicine and aurgery, should be modified he would vote it, but not as i now stood.

Mr. Hughes moved to amend the resolution, by ailding " except as now provided for by the Conamendment would obviate the objections raised against the resolution by the gentleman from Grayson, (Mr. Conklin.) He stood upon the floor opexpressed the views of his constituents, and let those in favor of gradual emancipation vote againa the resolution, and the world would know the pos

tion of Kentucky. Mr. Morris said there had seemed to have beer a feeling to avoid the agitation of the subject of \$1 05a5 to; Seconds \$3 10a1; Common \$2a2 95. The slavery, and for it he had been glad. He was sur prised that the friends of slavery should force this question upon the House and the people, and Mr. Hobt a was surprised at the alarm manifested throw a fite-brand that would apread like a fisine by the friends of the measure, at a nimple proposition through the Commonwealth. He feared the very They course the House was pursuing, would produce were Virginiana, and he was a native norn new tuckian; he was not afraid to express before this lurther time for consideration and reflection would be granted.

Were Virginiana, and he was a native norn new tuckian; he was not afraid to express before this Legislature, and the wide world, that alavery was an evil. He noverted to the history of slavery in Brandy 25c per gallon; French Brandy \$1 25a1 60 per gallon. val of the declirations made by Viginia in 1831, and by Maryland in 1832, "that slavery rested like a night-mare upon the prosperity of the State, Ac." He was not afraid to express his opinion; it was the same as had been frequently expressed by the greatest atatesman now living, who but a few days agu was elected to the United States

Senate by the Legislature. Senate by the Legislature.

He showed that slavery, had, up to this time, been regarded by the Sates of Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, and other States, as well as Kenlucky, as a nevil. He did not believe Rev. WM. Gunn, Christianburg, Ky. Ill as Kentucky, as anevit. He did not believe the series of the state of the series of t now three parties: ultra pro-alavery mea, those GEO. Scarsonough, Owensboro, Ky. who were in favor of getting rid of alayery if there was a practical scheme without resulting evils, and the infusiated fanatics of the North. He understoods difference between abolition and emanipation-entancipationists were opposed to dissolvinh the relation of master and slave regardless of law—abolitionists regarded the Inherent qualities of their nature the same do the Anglo Saxon race—would destroy existing relations, and would break down the barrier between the twu races.—

NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange at., Buffalo, N. Y.

H. BARCLAY, Russellville, Ky.

Rev. Hoorer Carws, Mount Morris, Illinois.

Hon. A. W. Grahar, Bowlingreen. Ky.

The inter were what he regarded as funatics. The inter were what he regarded as substitution of this country, Jefferson, Madison, Marshall, and a host of others, had deprecated slavery, but it was forced upon us and become ted slavery, but it was forced upon us and become White & Potter, 15 State street, Boston. a chanchre upon the body politic. He hough! Flias Smith, 142 Nassau street, New York.

ced into the Legislature. Mr. Ewing desired to have the following rend as expressive of his opinion, with the view of offering it as an amendment, at the proper time:
Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, any

cipation, would be unwise. Mr. Boarman moved the previous question. The question now being, "shall the main question he now put?" Messrs. Towles and Hardin de manded the yens and nays; and the question wa decided in the affirmative; yeas 63, nays 30. Mr. Hughes was opposed to suppressing debate

and he therefore moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken. Mr. Towles had desired to offer an amendment to the resolution, which would "pour oil on the troubled waters.

Ilia amendment was as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That in the opinion of the representatives of the people of Kentucky all schemes or plans or the general emancipation of the

all sellernesor plans in the general emancipation of the slaves in Kentucky, whether timmediate or gradust, are unwise and impracticable, and that it is politic and prudent in avoid all agitation of this subject.

Mr. Hughes' anendment was adopted.

The question now being upon the adoption of the resoutton, and the years and mays being called, stood year 22, and so the resolution was manifestally adopted.

SATURDAY, Feb. 3. EVENINO SESSION.

HOUSE. Mr. Johnson, (in the House of Representatives,)

offered the following resolutions, as a substitute for resolutions offered by Mr. J. W. Davis. 1. Resolved, That a committe of three members of this House be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate, and report to this House, what officers of this Government have acted culpably in miling to take bond from the late Treasurer ul this Commonwealth.
2. Resolved, That said committee enquire who are the persons whose names have been aent to the Senate as the accurities of the late Treasurer. James Davidson; and whether sald persons, whose names were no given as accurity, are now, or have been officers of the State of Kentucky, and whether said persons did or not know that their names were presented as technities. 3. Resolved, That said committee enquire what part, or if anything, could be made by auit against

the late Treasurer. 4. Resolved, That said committee enquire into, and report such proposed amendments an they may deem proper, for the better accurity of the people's money in future.

Adopted by a vote of SI to I. Mr. Towles read and laid upon the table resolu-

Appointments by the President. Buand with the advice and consent of the Senate LAND OFFICES OLLIVER B. HILL, receiver of public moneys,

New Orleana, Louisiana, re-appointed.

tions against emancipation.

Vincennes, Indiana, re-appointed. Major Bliss, it is proposed, in our Legislature, to present with a aword, in the name of the people can War. A resolution to that effect han been o

SAMUEL WISE, receiver of public moneys,

fered by Mr. Hall .- N. Y. Express. WISCONSIN SENATOR .- The Legislature of the State of Wisconsin convened and was duly organized on the 10th instant. A Telegraphic despatch informs us that the Han. J. P. WALKER, whois now a Senator from that State, has been re-elected for six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term will expire. Nat. Intel.

The New York Herald gives a list of forty acven associations formed in the United States for them were in favor of the modification of the law. Perhaps be ought to except Louisville, where, it had been said, the people preferred white nervants, because they could pay then in cast officiothes, and need not bear the expense of burying them when they died. But even it Jefferson county, he believed that if the question were canvassed, a majority would be found in favor of the causes of the demand for more banking capital; because they constituted to insure allutary results. redundancy of paper circulation will follow, and emigration to the gold region. The members of

COMMERCIAL.

BAGGING AND ROPE-During the week there has een an increased inquiry for these staples. We have leard of sales through the week of 150 jures and 150 oils on orders at 15 and 76; and sales of Sirpieces inferior Bagging at 1the; and sales of 40 pieces and 40 colls, and 30 pleces and 30 coils at 111c and 7c; also a sale of 220 cotts rope at 6fe-4 months without interest; a wie of 70 pieces hagging, at 111/c; a sale of 61 pieces infertor at 11c. The receipta this week are 868 pieces and 620 coult. The shipments during the week amount to 514 pieces and 540 coils. The stocks left on hand are 4,494 pieces and 1,278 coits.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS-Cotton during the first of the week waastimulated. On Thursday we heard of a sale of 20 bales fine Alabama at 6c, and 17 bales fine at 6je, the highest rates obtained this acason. A sain Sat. urday evening of 60 bales good Alabama at 6 a. There continues a good feeling in the market, though the foreign news la rather of an unfavorable tendency. We quote a sale yesterday of 36 thates fair Alabama at 6c, and 35 wies, a mixed lot, at 67 age. Our quotations for court monto fair qualities are Hable. The receipts this week uniount to 28 bales. Cotton Batting we quote at 7 jasc. Cotton Yarns are in fair demand, and we quote sales at 64, 64 and 7je for the different numbers, in lots; retail sales to the country at 6, 7 and 8c.

CORDAGE, dee-We quote retail sales of Manille Cordage from the manufactory at 13c; sales of oiled as tarred Cordage at toc per lb. Sales of Baling Hours Twine at Ital24c from stores; sacking Twine we former at 25adile.

CORNMEAL -We quote by the bushet a 40a 15c; a the milts for kalastried \$1 25 per bbl. COAL AND WOOD-There is fair supply of Coal on hand. We quote Mitsburgh by the quantityat 9 cts, Retall sales we have at 12a124c. Sales of Wheeling and Pomeruy Chal at Satoc. Sales of good Wood from Wagon at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$3 pec

FLOUR AND GRAIN-We hear of a sale. Flour, at the levee, at \$3.85; light sales from stores ar84 to; retail sates at \$4.50. Stocks on hand light. The scrotulous patient, covered with siters, lusting mand at Marze for prima. Sales of Corn at 22.250. to himself and his attendants, has been made whole Sales of bright Oats at 20c.

FISH .- The stocks of Mackerel are very heavy for this \$7 60; and No. 1 at \$10 per bbl, which are the ruling rates. Retail nales to the country of No. 3 at \$546 25 ted somewhat. Holders of good Molames and Coffee are tify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The e was opposed to gradual emancipation now or competitively, and he did not say that any man in in the time of those was an emancipation at the time of those was an emancipation of the most overwhelms. The imports this week sea 732 high; their rendences, has been published from the large to their rendences, has been published from the large to their rendences, has been published from the large to their rendences, has been published from the large to their rendences, has been published from the large to their rendences, has been published from the large to their rendences, has been published from the large to their rendences, has been published from the large to their rendences, has been published from the large to their rendences, has been published from the large to their rendences, has been published from the large to their rendences, has been published from the large to their rendences, has been published from the large to their rendences, has been published from the large to their rendences, has been published from the large to their rendences, has been published from the large to their rendences, has been published from the large to the lar tierces Rice. The sales of Rio Coffee during the week amount to 850 bags in lots at 64, 64, 64 and 63c. Wa resolutions might be modified, and again offered to the House. He was not in fevor of emancipaof Java Coffee at 101 al2jc; Laguyra at 7a7jc. Sugar is quite firm for fair qualities. The sales reported through the week amounted to 387 hhds at prices varying from 14 to 1fe-chiefly at 14 and 1fc, Ose or two light sales of choice Sugar were made at 5c. We quote by the bbl at 4]a5c. We quote Loaf, Clarified and Refined Sugara 7ja10c for the different numbers and qualities. 112vana Sugar in boxes we quote at 6a74c. Plantation Molasses we quote at 21/a26c as per quality. Sales during the week of 150 bbis at 214c; 200 bbis on private terms; 60 bbis at 26c, amil 375 bbis at 26c; and a sale of 80 ha bbls at 271 cents. Sugarbouse Molasses we quote at 32443c, according to quality. Cheese is in fair demand, We quote sales in lots at 6 are. Receipts this week 218 boxes. Rice is in fair damand for retail sales; the stock is light. We quote sales at 4haifc.

TOUACCO-The receipts of Tobacco are increasing. but much of the finer grades is soft, owing to anfavorable weather in prizing. The sales at Todd's warehouse during the week amounted to 35 bhds as follows: First sales at the Planters' warehouse were 15 hhds at the ap nexed rates: Firsts Stat 75; Seconda \$3 2544; Common

\$1 S0a3. WHISKY, &c .- Salea Thursday last of 140 bbit raw ULCER CURED OF SEVEN YEARS STANDING Whisky at the river at 16 at6 c. Salea Saturday of 81 bols at idaidje; sales of 40 bbls Monday at toc. Sale, no symptoms of a return, and her health still continues yesterday of 108 bbis at 164 cents. We quote sales of good, July, 1818. are 465 bbis. J We hear of sales of new Peach Brandy

Departed this life it Cincinnati, on the 9th hist, at the residence of her father, Br. William Judkins, in the 333 year of her age, Mr. Sanan Com: v, wife of William F. Conily, one of the editors and proprieture of this paper. Mrs. C. died of Typhoid Fever. - Ibuton Journal.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

J. M. McKin, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphia

Brown & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildings, Superior at., Clevelund, Ohio.

WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky.
Madi- C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentneky. P. JI. CONANT, Smithland, Ky.

THE ORKER SLAVE. Title Statue, by Powers, will remain on exhibitor a short time at the ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

Jefferson street. Open from 9 A.M. until 9 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets \$1. Pamphlets
jan20,1t NOTICE TO TAILORS THE subscribers are now engaged in the manufac of Glazed Wadding, black and white, for the use of failurs and clothiers. It is of the very best quality, of any thickness required, well glazed, and sold lower than the Eastern article. We are now making it in sufficient

romptly attended to. RUSSELL & STEARNS. Cincinnall, January 29, 1819 .- tf. TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS. JOHN P. BAST.

antities to supply the whole demand west et the Alle

chanies. Orders from dry goods jobbers, clothiets, &c.

MANUPACTURES AND IMPORTER OF SNUFF, CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO. No. 73, Third atreet, between Jefferson and Markel,

Jan 13-1f **ELEGANT HOLIDAY BOOKS.**

1 VIIE Women of the Bible-18 engravings; Leaflets of Memory for 1919-[vings; The Gem of the Season-20 fine steel engravings; The Book of Pearls for 1919-20 The Snowflake; The Christian Keepsake; The Ruby; The Lady's Annual; The American Gallery of Art; Scenes in the Life of our Savior;

The Aporties;
The Prophets;
The Illuminated Gama of Sacred Poelry; The Genia of Beauty; The Book of Beauty; The Keepsake; The Keepsake;
The Heroinea of Shakspeare;
The Laya of the Western Warld;
Friendship's Offering;
The Garland;

The above, together with a splendid assortment nglish and French Stationary, and Pancy articles, suite for the Holidays, may be found at the new Bee

J. V. COWLING. Nov. 23-41

C. H. BARKLEY.

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT. Lexington, Ky. Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to aim—will act as Agent for the collection of money and closing accounts, die, die. Charges moderats.

April 1, 1918 U

HART. MONTGOMERY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO

ISAAC PUGH & Co., No. 118, Chesnut Street-PHILADELPHIA,

Have always for sale a large stock of PAPERS, of every variety manufactured, which they will sell wholesale and ratail at the lowest rates. Sept. 9th, 1915.—tf. NEW STEAM PURNITURE PAUTORY. CORNER OF MAIN AND POURTEENTH STS.

LOCISVILLE, KY. WE are prepared to manufacture every thing in ou line, on terms as favorable as any other establish ment in the West. The patronage of the public is solic WANTED.—Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gum and Pop J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN. Aug. 5-u.

WOODEUFF & McBRIDE, PLANE MANUFACTURERS. And Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Sign of the Big Plane, 33, Third Street, ne

SARSAPARILI

IN QUART BOTTLES. FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURF. P ALL DISEASES ARISING PROM AN INPERE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR

HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, WIR Serofula, or King's Evil, Rheuma' ch, unte Culaneous Eruptions, Pom tules on the Pare, Blotches, Biles, Lyon, Ring Worm or Tester, Soul Held argement and Pain of the Bones and Stubborn Vicers, Suphilitic Symploms, Scide of Lumbago: and Diseases attains from the divious use of Mercury, Actives or Drupay, happoure or imprudence in life; also, Caronia Constitutional Disorders, &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and extablished reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy had alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of heroditary disease, with swotten glands, Toutracted sineus, and boses helf carlous, has been restored to health and vigor Hundreds of persons, who had grouned hopelessix for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic merket. We hear of sales of No. 3 at \$1.76; No. 2 at rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs much the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of dra GROCERIES - During the week prices have fluctua- case, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly les testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its laestimable value. The affected, and those who have not used this medicine, are invited to make a trial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves the enefits which it alone can bestow.

> TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsana-

This is to certify that I have a colored waman who has been afficted for the last five years with Scrotus, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between seventy and eighty dollars with physicians, basides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease hall eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finily commenced its ravages in the roof of her mosth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Piecoway,

the agent for Sanda' Saraapanila, in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom herease man known, after using four and a half bottles she was restorted to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time and commenced taking it.
In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my nama, this 19th day of Sent., 1 NOSEPH NeCOTTER, J. P. Mouth of Nense River, Craven Co., N. C.

This cure was effected in July, 1914; there have he NEW YORK, July 23, 184 Mesers. SANDS.—Gentlemen—I consider it but anner of justice to you to state the following acts in a terror to the great benefit I have received in the cure of

stinate Cancerous. Uncre on my brease.

1 was attended eighteen morths by 4 tegular and satisfab, physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of our most able and experienced surgeons, without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods cryling cancer were resorted to; for five weeks insuccession my breast was burned with caustic three times a day, see for six it was daily syringed with a weak solution of siture acids, and the cavity or internal sicer was so large that it held over an ounce of the solution. The doctor probeheld over an ounce of the solution. The doctor probled the ulcer and examined the bone, and said the direase was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I this not get speedy rehef by meditine or by an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the broart has open and the bones examined; but finding no reher from what had been done, and feeling I was rapidly getting worse, I almost desputed of recovery, and considered my case nearly hopeless. Seeing various testimonials and certificates of care by the use of Sants' Satsapartile, in cases similar to my own I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which, were

used, but, from the long, deep sealed characterist my disease, produced no very declifed change. Countdering this as the only probable cure for my case. I perseversal until the disease was entirely cured. It is now ovar elecen mouths made the cure was completed; there is not to slightest appearance of a return. I therefore promoted misself well, and the cure entirely effected by Sand. San which I think it my cuty to make. Your valuable Salva parilia cured me, with the blessing of Birme Providence, when nothing che could; and I feel myself under lasting obligations in you. I can say many things I cannot write. and I do must respectfully invite ladies affected as I have been, to call upon me, and I will struck them have also been to reference.

NANCY J. MILLER, 2106ulivans) SANDS' CELEBRATED SARSAPARILA. This excellent antipound, which is openfine such versal interest throughout the country, has made its way successfully into the favor of our enteres and the people around us. We have read again and again of the efficiency of this invaluable medicine—of warm calls very reasonable the efficiency of the invaluable medicine—for warm calls very reasonable to the proof which could be seen by have we had any positive proof which could be seen to be each forty of it. But, from facts in our industriation, we are now well convinced that, without my exception, it is the action of the public, for the carpot all obvious disease, them matism and scrolula, as all imputities of the blevet, together with many other complaints.

It has so long been emarked that the age is one of measurements and nontrum tenders, that we handly dare recombining a valuable incovery in the Medical Science, less we joughthise of regulation for incredulty and occupationerly; but to historice we had not to hammisthe promark which when we had not to hammisthe promark which when we had not to hammistic promark which when we had not to have the promark which when we had not to have the promark when he were the promark when he

SORE TAROAT The following is an extract from a letter received in Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with

Scrofulous Unicers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an ac fection of the throat and chest:-BAILEYRAURO, Va., Dec. 13, 1945. Messrs, A. B. & D. Sands:—Before 1 communeed using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost part using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost pure expression; my throat was completely dicerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks legister that I could not speak above a whisper; and heritles, the luftammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impuired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time my health-impurved, and my throat is now well; I am free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throaf his been well about three mounts, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the two of your Sarsaparilla.

your Sarsaparilla. Your triend, LOUISA R. BEVAN. SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

SCARLET FEVER DISARMED OF ITS TURRORS. SCARLET FEVER DISARMED OF ITS TLERORS.

This dangerous and alarming affection, which has awapt from the stage of time so many, both at the immorest age of infancy, and the more vigorous and mature age of manhood, has at length met its bane and amulote, and its evid effects upon the system are laid waste by the powerful influence of this preparation. A little grand child set Mr. Wm. Patrick, wood-corder, was attacked with Scarlet Fever, which left her tan dreadful state; her body was covered with particles of searlet cruptions; a large tump something like a bile, and at least two trehes in diameter, made its appearance on the shoulder, which broke and discharged an almost incredible quantity of most offensive reacter; and besides this, a large quantity was discharged from the sars, of a very offensive character.—Almost despairing of ever atopping the discharge, they Almost lespairing of ever atopping the discharga, the made trial of SANDS' SARSA PARILLA, which effect ed a complete cure, the child having taken only one bot-ed. For the benefit of those suffering from he baneful effects of this horrible disease, Mr. Patrick will be plea-sed to inform any person as to the correctness of this

statement, if they call at his residence in Kxenear Fawn street,—Baltimore Sun. The following testimonial to the value of the Sarvapa rilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years,

Wobunn, Mass., March 30th, 1846. WOUTHN, Mass., March 30th, 1846.
Mesers. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability, who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable madicine, and thet the unregons certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by EXPERIENCE, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in unineed of my humble efforts to increase them, I want in women affected by disease to become acquainted with the EPPICACY and Privates of your valuable medicine.

Lam, continued, gratefully and very respectfully yours.

I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours, LUTHER WHIGHT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. S. ANDS, Druggists and Chamista, 160 Fulton at., corner of William, New York. Sold attachy J. B. Wilder & Co., Louisrille; G. W. Norton, Lexington; Geo. Gilman, Paris; Seaton & Sharpe, Maysville; E. B. Himman, Cincinnati; D. Craighead, Indianspolia, la.; and by druggisti generally throughout the United States and the Canadas. Price \$1 per Bottle; six Hottles for \$6.

LOUISVILLE MUSIC AND MOOKSTORK. THE SUBSCHIBERS, having formed a partnership on the 1st day of October last, with Mr. W. C. Parges, have reville, where they will carry on a general business a sale of PIANOS, MUSIC BOOKS and STAis the rate of PIANON, MUSIC HOOKS and STA-IONHRY. They have in store a large assortiment of tiano Fortes, of the different styles and prices; Law, fedical, School and Miscollaneous Books, plain and fen-y Stationery. Musical Instruments, of every descrip-ion, and the most complete atock of Sheet Music in the Vestern country, all of which is offered on favorable

Orders from dealers, teachers, schools, &c., ra-PETERS, WEBS & CO., Main Street, next door to Bank of Lou

Thuckerny's Christmas Book. Mr. Thackeray closes his Christmas Book "Dr. Birch and his Young Friends," a picture of human life in minlature, which is illustrated with equal humor and moral strength, with the following poem, thus happily characterised by the London Examiner. "The 'Epilogue' is a Christmas Carol, in some dozen stanzas, simply and sincerely written, in verse of a very man'y and current cadence. Every one will like to read it, and like the writer better after reading it. Whatever in other respects Mr. Titmersh may affect, or whatever character he may next assume, this is TRUE, and is to be read with the unaffected admiration which treth exacts from

The play is done, the curtain drops, felling, to the presuptor's bell:
A moment yet the actor haps,
And looks wound to say farewer. It is an irksome word and task; And when he's langhed and said his say) He shows so he removes the mask, A face Viat's anything hut yay,

One word, ere yet the evening ends. Let's close it with a parting rhyme,
And pledge a hand to all young friends,
As fits the merry Christmas time.
Calife's wiid scene, you, too, have parts,
That fate ere long shall bid you play;
Good night? with honest gentle hearts
A kindly greating or always. A kindly greeting go alway!

Good night!-I'd say, the griefs, the joys, Just hinted in this mimic page: The triumphs and defeats of boys Are but repeated in our age.
I'd say, your woes were not less keen,
Your hopes more value than those of men; Your pangs or pleasures of fifteen.
At forty-five played o'er again.

I'd say we suffer and we strive Not less nor more as mon than boys; With grizzled beards at forty-five As aret at twelve in cordurove. And if in time of sacred youth We learned at home to love and pray: Pray Heaven, that early love and truth May never wholly pass away.

And in the world as in the school, I'd say how fate may change and shift; The prize be sometimes with the fooi, The race not always with the swift. The strong may yield, the good may fall, The knave be lifted over all, The kind cast pitilessly down.

Who knows the inscrutable design? Biessed be he who took and gave Why should your mother, Charles, not mine?
Be weeping at her darling's grave?
We how to Heaven that willed it so, That darkiy rules the fate of ali, That sends the respite or the blow, That's free to give or to recali.

This crowns his fewt with wine and wit: Who brought him to that mirth and state? His betters, see, below him sit, Who bade the mud from Dives' wheel To spara the rags of lazaras? Come, hrother, in that dust we'll kneel Confessing Heaven that ruled it thus. So each shall mourn in life's advance

Dear hopes, dear friends, untimely killed; Shail grieve for many a forfeit chance, And longing passion unfaifilled, Amen! whatever fate be sent, ray God the beart may kindly glow, ough the head with care be bent. whitened with the winter snow tome wealth or want, or good or iil.

Owng and old accept their part; before the awful will, And bear it with an honest heart. Who misses or who wine the prize? 60, lose or conquer, as you can: But if you fail, or If you rice, Be each, pray God, a gentleman

R gentleman, or old or young! Bear kindly with my humbic laye; The vacred chorus first was sung Upon the first of Christmes Days The shephards heard it over-head-The joyful angels ruised it then; Glery to Heaven on high, it said, Be peace on earth to gentle men.

My song, save this, is little worth; I isy the weary pen aside, And wish you health, and love, and mirth, As fits the selemn Christmas tide. Be this, good friends, our carol still-Be peace on earth, be peace on earth, 'e men'of gentle will

Sketches of John Bunyan and Wm. Killin. BY T. BASINGTON MACAULAY, that in station and in acquired knowledge, be a full compensation. out in virtue their equal, and in genius their superior, John Bunyan, Bunyan had been bred a tinker, and had served as a private soldier in the Porliamentary army. Early in his life he had been fearfully tortured by bility and his powerful magination made his internal conflicts singularly terrible. He robation, that he yad committed blasphemy agains the Hay Ghost, that he had sold Christ, and that he was actually possessed of rnow. He felt the devil behind him pulling his clothes. He thought that the brand of Cain had been set upon him. He feared that he was about to burst asunder like Judas. His mental agony disordered his health. One day he shook like a man in the palsy. On another day he felt a fire within his breast. It is difficult to understand how he survived sufferings so intense and so long continued. At length the clouds broke. From the depths of despair, the penitent passed to a state of serene felicity. An irresistible impulse now urged him to impart to others the blessings of which he was himself possessed. He joined the Baptists, and became a preacher and writer. His education had been that of a mechanic. He knew no language but the English, as it was spoken by the common people. He had studied no great model of composition, with the exception, an important exception undoubtedly, of our noble translation of the Bible. His spelling was bad. He frequently transgressed the rules of grammar. Yet the native force of genius, and his experimental knowledge of all the religious passions, from despair to ecstasy, amply supplied in him the want of learning. His rude ora. I am miserably apt to be precipitated into own favorite pursuit of metaphysics, the tory roused and melted hearers who listened such expressions as hurt the sensibilities of Greeks were children; and in their own memory of him who has undergone this without interest to the labored discourses of others. It is true that this, in general, is more practical region of politics, the Ro. mysterious transition. Let us not reserve this great logicians and Hebraists, His works immediately followed by compunction, and mans were visionaries and bunglers; when, were widely circulated among the humbler a desire to repair the aeverity; but how in- following the stream of error through the happened, but anticipate the event and classes. One of them, the Pilgrim's Pro-gress, was, in his own life-time, translated and maintain such a tenderness for the feelinto several foreign languages. It was, ings of other men as shall prevent, rather passed, with his calm smile, intothe salons mighty and unknown changes to which our however, scarcely known to the learned and polite, and had been, during near a done them. - Dr. Chalmers. century, the delight of pious cottagers and artisans, before it was publicly commended Love is a fountain from which flows two gentle spirit of Erasmus. For not even by any man of high literary eminence. At streams, one the pure and limpit waters of here was my father's salire of the cheerless length critics condescended to inquire where happiness, the other the dark and turbid and Mephistophelian school. From this

the first of orators, or Shakspeare the first of dramatists. Other alligorists have shown equal ingenuity, but no other allegorist has nome modest huma and ha's, and an unever been able to touch the heart, and to affected blush on his fair forehead, gratified make aberactions objects of terror, of pity, it prayer frequently urged on him, and read

It may be doubted whether any English the penal laws than John Bunyan. Of the For the design of this book was so immense twenty-seven years which had elapsed since the Restoration, he had passed twelve in confinement. He still persisted in preaching; but, that he might preach, he was under the necessity of disguising himself like a carter. He was often introduced into meetings through the back doors, with a smock frock on his back and a whip in his hand. If he had thought only of his own case and safety, he would have hailed the indulgence with delight. He was now, at length, free to pray and exhort in open day. His congregation rapidly increased; thousands hung upon his words; and at Bedford, where he originally resided, money was plentifully contributed to build a meeting liouse for him. His influence among the common people was such that the govrnment would willingly have bestowed on him some municipal office; but his vigorous understanding and his stout English heart temptation. He felt assured that the proffered toleration was merely a bait to lure the Puritan party to destruction, nor would not legally qualified, recognise the validity. of the dispensing power. One of the last acts of his virtuous life was to decline an interview to which he was invited by an agent of the government. Great as was the authority of Bunyan

was still greater. Kiffin was the first man among them in wealth and station. He was in the habit of exercising his apiritual preaching. He traded largely; his credit on the Exchange of London stood high; and he had accumulated an ample fortune. Perhaps no man could, at that conjuncture. court. But between him and the court was interposed the remembrance of one terrible event. He was the grandfather of the two Howlings, those gallant youths who, of the victims of the Bloody Assizes, had been the most generally lamented .had respited the younger brother. The poor lad's sister had been ushered by Churchill into the royal presence, and had begged for mercy; but the king's heart had been obdurate. The misery of the whole family had been great; but Kiffin was most to be pitied. He was seventy years old when he was left destitute, the survivor of those who should have survived him 'The heartless and venal sycophants of Whitehall, judging by themselves, thought that the old man would be easily propitiated by an alderman's gown, and by some compensalion in money for the property which his ed in the work of seduction, but to no pur 'The king determined to try what effect his own civilities would produce.-Kiffin was ordered to attend the palace.-He found a brilliant circle of noblemen and gentlemen assembled. James immediately came to him, spoke to him very graciously, and concluded by saying, " have put you down, Mr. Kiffin, for an al derman in London. The old man looked fixedly at the king, burst into tears, and maile answer "Sir, I am worm out; I am unfit to serve your majesty or the city. And, sir, the death of my poor boys broke my heart. That wound is as fresh as ever. shall carry it to my grave." The king stood silent for a minute in some confusion, and then said, "Mr. Kiffin, I will find a balsani for that sore." Assuredly James did not theart to say any thing cruel or insolent; on the contrary, he seems to have been in an unusually gentle mood. Yet no speech that is recorded of him gives so unfavorable a notion of his character as these few words. They are the words of a hardhearted and low-minded man, unable to To the names of Baxter and Howe must conceive any laceration of the affections be edded the name of a man far below for which a place or a pension would not

On Suretyehlp. "There is nothing more palpable in this Book of Proverbs than the protest which i lifts against surctyship. I think that in comparing Scripture with Scripture this remorse for his you ful sins, the worst of should be taken joso account, when adwhich seem, however to have been such as justing and regativing our practice by the the world thinks venia. His keen sensigard to giving. There is positively noth. ing which I should do with greater relucfancied that he was under sevence of rep- tancy and aversion than to give my name as a surety-a distinct sort of giving from that of direct and immediate conveyance, and subject, I should hape, to different by a demon. Sometimes loud voices from rules and different principles. Certain it is Heaven cried out to warn him. Some- that to give away and be done with it, leaves times fiends whispered impious suggestions one in a wholly different state from coming in his ear. He saw visions of distant mountain tops, on which the sun shone brightly, certain contingency, the occurrence of but from which he was separated by a waste which would lay upon us the burden of a responsibility that we would far rather discharge now their expose ourselves to the hazard of its being brought upon us afterwards. To do this is to open a door through which a crowd of anxieties and fears would enter in, and make my heart the prey of feelings insupportable. I am relieved to think that the sanctions of Scripture are so much at one with my own inclinations. Certain it is that from the moment of my becoming a cautioner, I should not be able to give sleep to my eyes, or slumber to my eyelids. Such are my tendencies. - Dr. Chalmers.

without natural affection. In Joseph we jesty and power the outcasts of humanity, have a beautiful example of this virtue, and now your compassion or your scorn. But under defects herein which I should labor theme-when, quitting these preliminary to remedy; and may the Giver of all grace discussions, he fell pounce amongst the enable me, in whatsoever things me lovely, would be wisdom of the wise; when he even an admirer of literature?—Mrs. Kirk. and of good report, to think of these things. dealt with civilisation itself, its schools, and land. And with what humanity and feeling does porticos, and academies; when he bared he seek to comfort his brethren, and restore the absuldities couched beneath the colleges thern from the confusion into which he had of the Egyptians, and the Symposia of the thrown them by the discovery of himself.— Greeks; when he showed that even in their than redress, the violence which I may have of the chattering wits of Paris in the selves and all humanity are liable.—Dr.

that the ignorant multitude had judged more correctly than the learned, and that the despised little book was really a masterpiece. Bunyan is indeed as decidedly the first of allegorists as Demosthenes is

-and towards its execution, a learning so vast and various had administered-that it seemed to me as if a spirit had opened to me a new world, which had always been before my feet, but which my own human blindness had hitherto concealed from me The unspeakable patience with which all these materials had been collected year after year, the ease with which now, by the calm power of genius, they seemed of themselves to fall into harmony and system-the unconscious humility with which the scholar exposed the stores of a laborious life; all combined to rebuke my own restlessness and ambition, while they filled me with a pride in my father, which saved my wounded egotism from a pang. Here, indeed, was one of those books which embrace an existence: like the Dictionary of Bayle, or the History of Gibbon, or the Fasti Hellenici of Clinton-it was a book were proof against all delusion and all to which thousands of books had contributed, only to make the originality of the single mind more bold and clear. Into the furnace all vessela of gold, of all he, by accepting a place for which he was ages, had been cast, but from the mould came the new coin, with its single stamp. and happily the subject of the work did not forbid to the writer the indulgence of his naire, peculiar irony of humor—so then waked my wife, and both of us won-quiet, yes o profound. My father's book dered at it, and lay so a great while, while was the 'Eistory of Human Error,' It with the Baptists, that of William Kiffin was, therefore, the moral history of mankind, told with truth and earnestness, yet with an arch umalignant smile. Sometimes, indeed, the smile drew tears. But gifis at their meetings; but he did not live by in all true humor lie its germ, pathos. Oh! by the goddess Moia or Folly, but he was at home in his theme! He viewed man first in the savage sate, preferring in this the positive accounts of voyagers and travhave lendered more valuable services to the elers, to the vague mytis of antiquity, and the dreams of speculaton on our pristine state. From Australia and Abyssinia, he draw pictures of mortality unadorned, and lively as if he had livet amongst Bushmen and savages all his life. Then he crossed over the Atlantic, and brought before you For the sad sste of one of them James was the American Indian, with his noble nain a peculiar manner responsible. Jeffreys ture, struggling into the dawn of civilisation, when friend Penn cheated him out of his birthright, and the Anglo-Saxon drove him into darkness. He showed both analogy and contrust between this specimen of our kind and others equally apart from the extremes of the savage state and the cultured. The Arab in his tent, the Teuton in his forest, the Greenlander in his boat. the Fin in his reindeer car. Up sprang the rude gods of the north, and the resuscitated

Druidism, passing from its earliest temple. great stack of chimnies that goes from Sir less belief into the latter corruption of J. Minnes's through our house; and so we crommell and idol. Up sprang, by their went, and their chimnies have been swept side, the Saturn of the Phænicians, the this morning, and the noise was that, and

brethren, was told with a precision clear haunted. - Diary of Samuel Pepys. and strong as the voice of Fate. Not only an antiquarien and philologist, but an anatomist and philosopher-my father brought to bear on all these grave points, various speculations involved in the distinctions of race. He showed how wace in perfection is produced, u to pertain point, by admixture; how all mixed races have been the most intelligent-how, in propor. tion as local circumstance and religious faith permitted the early fusion of differing

the refinements of civilisation. He tracked the progress and dispersion of the Hellenes, from their mythical cradle in Thessaly; and showed how those who settled near the seashores, and were compelled into commerce and intercourse with strangers, gave to Greece her marvellous accomplishments in arts and letters—the flowers of the ancient world. How others, like the Spartans, dwelling evermore in a camp, on guard against their neighbors, and rigidly preserving their Dorian purity of extraction, contributed neither artists, nor poets, nor philosophers, to the golden treasure-house of mind. He took the old race of the Celts, Cimry, or Ciminerians. He com-

pared the Celt who, as in Wales, the Scot-

tish Highlands, in Bretagne, and in uncom-

prehended Ireland, retains his old charac-

tribes, races improved and quickened into

teristics and purity of blood, with the Celt whose blood, mixed by a thousand channels, dictates from Paris the manners and revolutions of the world. He compared the Norman in his ancient Scandinavian home, with that wonder of intelligence and chivalry which he became, fused imperceptibly with the Fank, the Goth, and the Anglo-Saxon. He compared the Saxon, stationary in the land of Horsa, with the colonist and civilizer of the globe, as he becomes when he knows not through what channels-French, Flemish, Welsh, Danish, Scotch and Irish-he draws his sanguine blood. And out from all these speculations, to which I do such hurried and scanty justice, he drew the blessed truth.

that draws hope to the land of the Caffre. the hut of the Bushman-that there is nothing in the flattened skull and the ebon aspect that rejects God's law, improvement: that by the same principle which raises the dog, the lowest of the animals in its savage properly declined appearing at court upon that to the highest after many viz: admixture these terms; so that her Majesty was, after One mark of deep corruption is to be of race--you can elevate into nations of main this I desire to resemble him. I lie when my father got into the marrow of his as he commits any one else. But the Queen

eighteenth century, oh, then his irony Chalmers. was that of Lucian, sweetened by the

tions of the Greek sprang all true philosophy; how from the institutions of the Roman rose, all durable systems of government; how from the robust follies of the North

heaven .- The Caxtons.

Pepys Huunted by Spirits. November 29th.-Waked about seven o'clock this morning with a noise I supposed I heard, near our chamber, of knock ing, which, by and by, increased; and more awake, could distinguish it better. dered at it, and lay so a great while, while that increased, and at last heard it plainer. knocking as if it were breaking down a by and by, going up and down stairs. We people did, whom we thought either killed or afraid, as we were. Thus we lay till the clock struck eight, and high day. At last, I removed my gown and slippers safely to the other side of the bed over my wife; and there safely rose, and put on my gown and breeches; and then, with a firebrand in my hand, safely opened the door, and saw Rome, when limited and surrounded by nor heard anything. Then, with fear I confess, went to the maid's chamber door, and all quiet and safe. Called Jane up, and went down safely, and opened my chamber door, where all was well. Then more freely about, and to the Litchen, where the cookmaid up, and all safe. So up again, and when Jane came, and we demanded whether she heard no noise, she said, "yes," but was afraid, but rose with the other maid, and found nothing; but heard a noise in the

ners; how, and by what influences, some from top to bottom at two leaps, and fright tribes were formed for progress; how others ed us, that we could not tell well whistner were destined to remain stationary, or be it was the cat or a spirit, and do see metimes swallowed up in war and slavery by their think this morning that the house might be

She seemed to us much plainer in every respect, than any picture of her we liad seen. Her complexion is far from clear, her figure diminitive, her dress devoid of from the elegance of her appearance. She ularly ill-suited to her figure and complexion. The Prince looks like a substantial German Baron, not ill-favored, but quite for the strength of the impression made by ments for the consfort and improvement of Legendary Art. her children, reading all the books which are provided for their use, and acquainting herself with the character of those who have charge of them. We were amused to hear that the Queen of England does not like literary people, that she excludes them, as far as possible, from the court; and, in fact, considers having produced a book as equivalent to a loss of caste. A person who had by dint of great science and ingenuity perfected a plan, by means of which the public interest was essentially benefited, embodied the result of his studies in a book, highly esteemed by the critics and the public. It was proposed by a certain lady at court, to present this gentleman, on the strength of this merit; but the Queen absolutely declined receiving him, because of his literary character. Some one suggested that he had served with honor in the urmy upon which ground her Majesty consented to receive him. But the gentleman very all, the only person presented in the affair. Somebody says, there is hardly a magistrate that does not commit himself twice as often is only proving her legitimacy; for who ever heard of one of her family as a patron or

Sanctity of Death to the Living. Yet in death itself there is a something fitted to draw out our more serious regards to the bereaved family-and even for the feeling till the period when the event has

Ill fortune never crushed that man whom good fortune deceived not. I have, therethe secret of so wide and so durable a popularity lay. They were compelled to own the whirlpool of despair; upon these streams fore, counselled my friends never to trust to

> A beggar suddenly rich, generally becomes marches on—like ocean, receding here, but a prodigal; he puts on riot and excess to obscure his former obscurity.—Ben Jonson.

Deborah's Song of Victory. his is a truly sublime ode, and its effect

is greatly enhanced by the rude and distant antiquity whence its utterance is poured forth the John Ball newspaper, among other clever came the glery of chivalry, and the upon us. It is interesting to mark the me some portions of the great Work.' I modern delicacies of honor, and the sweet primitive tendencies to song in the different wit, immediately forthcoming:—Lit. World. cannot express the feelings this lecture cre- harmonising influences of woman. He ages of the world—proving how poetry and Size—We hear a great deal of the licen-Dissenter had suffered more severely under atted—they were something akin to awe.— tracked the ancestry of our Sidneys and music are bound up, as it were, with the Bayards from the Hengists, Genserics, and first elements of the human constitution. Attilas. Full of all curious and quaint The instance before us is one of the most anecdote—of original illustration—of those niceties of learning which sprang from a charged to the account of the licentious of the next of the invocation to God is truly ness, which is, in truth, only attributable himself to the wealth and have been a poor the charged to the account of the licentious maker! From extreme want, be niceties of learning which sprang from a charged to the account of the licentious maker! From extreme want, be niceties of learning which sprang from a charged to the account of the licentious maker! From extreme want, be niceties of learning which sprang from a charged to the account of the licentious maker! From extreme want, be niceties of learning which sprang from a charged to the account of the licentious himself to the wealth and have never the niceties of learning which sprang from a charged to the account of the licentious himself to the niceties of learning which sprang from a charged to the account of the licentious himself to the wealth and have never the niceties of learning which sprang from a charged to the account of the licentious himself to the wealth and have never the niceties of learning which sprang from a charged to the account of the licentious himself to the wealth and have never the niceties of learning which sprang from a charged to the account of the licentious himself to the wealth and have never the niceties of learning the niceties of learnin anecdote—of original illustration—of those powerful and picturesque that has come taste cultivated to the last exquisite polish the world. The invocation to God is truly ness, which is, in truth, only attributable the book amused, and allured, and channed; inagnificent; and the representation of the the book amused, and allured, and charmed; magnificent; and the representation of the to the errors of the proximal the most proposed. Inflexible integrity, and erudition lost its pedantry now in the state of largel, one of the most graphical the mortification to see articles of the most love of learning, and living abstraction innocent information, from my own pen, were the means he employed. simplicity of Montaigne, now in the pena cal that can well be imagined, when the tration of La Bruyere. He lived in each Philistines lorded it over the country, and conveyed to the public with all the color tration of La Bruyere. He lived in each time of which he wrote, and the time lived the people had to take ahelter in hiding-time of which he wrote, and the time lived the people had to take ahelter in hiding-time of which he wrote, and the time lived the people had to take ahelter in hiding-time of libels, by the mere mistake of a single wife a worthy helpmate. However the country, and conveyed to the people had to take ahelter in hiding-time of libels, by the mere mistake of a single wife a worthy helpmate. However the country and conveyed to the people had to take ahelter in hiding-time of libels, by the mere mistake of a single wife a worthy helpmate. However the country and helpmate with the people had to take ahelter in hiding-time of libels, by the mere mistake of a single wife a worthy helpmate. However the country and helpmate with the people had to take ahelter in hiding-time of libels, by the mere mistake of a single wife a worthy helpmate. However the country and the found in hiding-time of libels, by the mere mistake of a single wife a worthy helpmate. again in him. Ah, what a writer of ro. places. 'The mother in Israel' acts before letter. mances he would have been, if-if what? If us a most venerable and impressive figure. For instance; I had occasion to report he had had as sad an experience of men's The blessing ascribed to God because of the that a certain 'noble lord was confined to passions, as he had the happy intuition into people's willingness, is an homage to His his house with a violent cold;' next morntheir humors. But he who would see the ascendency over the hearts of men. He ing, I found that this innocuous piece of inmirror of the shore, must look where it is made them willing in the day of His power, telligence was metamorphosed into a direct Cotton. cast—on the river, not the ocean. The O, God, make me willing for every service inroad on the peace of a noble family, by narrow stream reflects the gnarled tree, and Thou mightest be pleased in Thy provi the pausing heid, and the village spire, and dence to assign for me. It marks the simplicity of these ages, when the dignitaries of the romance of the landscape. But the the land rode on white asses; and how exquisite are the descriptive touches, as that of the archers taking aim at the people when congregated at the wells. The rapid sketch sea reflects only the vast outline of the headland, and the lights of the eternal of Israel by its tribes is highly poetical, and the pen of the ready writer has descended to us from one of the notabilia of this song; the chief point of attraction had been ther and so has the utterance that characterises those who came not to the help of the Lord against the mighty. On the other hand we are revolted by it, as a trace of the barbarism of these earlier times, when, in the recital of what took place, highly poetical though it be, we read the eulogy of Jael .window for people to get out, and then re- But there is nothing in Ossian to equal the moving of stools and chairs, and plainly, description of Sisera's mother looking forth with her ladies through the lattice, and lay, both of us, alraid; yet I would have waiting the return of their victorious lord. rose, but my wife would not let me. Be- We may here note the licentiousness of noise; and we did both conclude that thieves in coming?' ranks also among the nota-

sides, I could not do it without making war. 'Why are thy chariot wheels so long these gentlemen represented as a company were in the house, but wondered what our bilia of scripture. And what a mighty im- request of an eminent coachmaker, I mensgination is that of the stars in their courses fighting against Sisera. We may pass two reflections on this chapter-first, how much of the memorable and great, both as acted in reality and set forth in history, may take place on a theatre of small material extent. Both Judea and Greece, and I should say green cub.' And I have lately had the little States, give examples of this. Second what attractions of eloquence, and beauty, having announced that Lord K, had made and grandeur, are mixed up with religion, as exhibited in that Book which is the record of its doctrines, and also of the doings

The Legend of Mercurine-Julium the

Julian the Apostate, who figures in sacred secutor, but as a terrible and potent necesof the Pelasgians, the Naith and Serapis of ordinary accidents in my life, and gives also of his adhesion to the Christian faith. Etruria. How nature and life shaped the the more from an accident last night, that veve of the battle in which he perished, St. late occasion, one of the papers talked of The libel was acknowledged with a hears religion; how the religion shaped the man. our young gibb-cat did leap down our stairs Basil the Great was favored by a miracubeing in mourning, detracted a good deal body nor the weapons, But on returning when it came to be printed, it unhappily was dressed entirely in black, without even ing into the tomb, he found there the body like a hare.' the relief of a white collar, a style partic of Mercurius, lying as before; but the lance When I wrote of the Horticultural fete, was stained with blood; "for on the day of it was altered into the Horticultural fate," one of those flattering semblances, she must brandishing his lance, he pierced Julian believe that a new office was to be instihave been sadly disappointed; but she was through the body, and then vanished as sud-tuted under the title of 'Secretary of Taste;' happily preserved from any danger of so denly as he had appeared. And Julian and what gave the more effect to this miser her a model wife and mother. She is Virgin, re-entered his tomb, and laid him- on the Minister;' and what was still worse, extremely systematic, and makes a point of self down to sleep till the Day of Judg- having to communicate the deserved eleva-

To Amelia. BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

I too would kneel before thy shrine. Young minstrel of the Eden lyre, For oh to me each word of thine Seems radiant with a soul of fire.

I love to watch thy fancy's wing Upon the breath of beauty rise, And, hathed in glory's sunbeams, spring To hail the poet's Paradise.

My heart is howed, in silence bowed, Before thy spirit's burning gleams, As on my view in glory crowd

The visious of thy sun-bright dreams. Full oft, as passion wakes thy lyre,

I listen to its music sweet,
Tili every thought is touched with fire,
And heart and pulse in wildness beat. As pictured in thy song—her bowers With gentler sounds the spirit luli,

And winds golightiier o'er the flowers. The spirit of the evening fills The shutting rose with softer dew. A brighter green is on the hills. And on the waves a deeper blue.

With loveller hue at twilight hour The banner of the sunset gleams, And gentle bird and gentle flower Sink softlier to their blessed dream

The rainbow o'er the evening sky With brighter, loftier arch is thrown. And the lone sea-sheil's mournful sigh The music voice of childhood flows

More ringingly upon the air,

And with a heavenlier fervor glows The eloquence of praise and prayer. Come back to our deserted bowers. Upon the breeze their voices swell,

And their dear hands are clasped in ours.

O'er the still bosom of the stream. The stars in holler beauty glow, And come with calmer, sweeter gleam, Reflected from the depths below.

It seems as if those stars had shed

Their glories on thy heart and brain, And as thine eagle-soul had read The mysteries of their shining train. Thy genions wanders wild and free 'Mid all things beantiful and bleet, For thy young heart is like the sea

That wears heaven's picture on its breast And as thy muse her soul of fire

In high and glorious song is breathing.

Thy hand around thy country's lyre

A deathless coronal is wreathing.

Errors of the Press. The following jeu d'exprit from the pen Theodore Hook, is revived from the pages of things, in the "Life and Remains" of the great

tiousness of the press, and I am not disposed to say that there may not be some good grounds for the complaint; but I beg to assert that, to my own knowledge, much is to the errors of the press; and I have had

representing his lordship as being 'confined vith a violent scold.' In the same way, on the occasion of a recent entertainment compliment was changed by the printer into a satire on the whole company, as if ladyship's cooks.' In a description of the regatta at Cowes, I was made to represent a lady of fashion as having formed a hasty and ill-assorted match 'with a boy,' when, in fact, I had only said that the Lady Louisa had, indeed, broken adrift, but had, 'luckily before any mischief was done, been made fast to a buoy."

When I reported that 'Lord A, had entertained Colonel B., Major C., the Hon. Mr. D., and a few other fashionable friends at dinner,' I little expected to find of 'fashionable fiends.' At the particular tioned that a noble person, well known for his good taste in equippages, and who happens to have a large and fine family, had aunched 'a new green cab;' but judge of my horror at seeing it stated, that 'bis lordship had, this season, brought out another misfortune of being the involuntary cause of what is called a hoax upon the public: a bet that he would 'trot a mile' on the Harrow road in three minutes, an immense crowd assembled, and was ready to proceed that took place in the world, viewed in the to outrage because his lordship did not 'trot peculiar light of its being God's world,—Dr. la mule, as the printer's error had led them

Of a more serious kind are the injuries done to private individuals, which no one de lores more hian i, the mnocent cause di whem. I was once employed to recommend romances, not merely as a tyrant and per- to public attention the astoniabing talents and performances of that musical wonder mancer, who had sold himsalf to the Devil, 'The Infant Lyra.' I did my best; but the grandsons had forfeited. Penn was employ. It began—in allusion to a parent to death, be-printer gave the whole a most unhappy and "libel." It began—in allusion to a parent to death, bemalicious appearance by making Egypt, the Ormuzd of Persia, the Bel of ground to think of Don Quixote's adven. The story then relates that when Julian led the transposition of a letter, attribute all Babylon, the winged genii of the graceful tures, how people may be surprised, and hits army against the Persians, and on the these prodigies to the 'Infant Lyar.' On a

lous vision. He beheld a woman of re- lump.' 'This looked like a brutal allusion place near the stove.- Memoris of splendent beauty, seated on a throne, and to the temporary illness of an illustrious Campbell. around her a great multitude of angels; and duke. The truth was. Mr. Editor, that I she commanded one of them, saying, "Go myself penned that paragraph for an inforthwith, and awaken Mercurius, who genious artist in Bond street, in order to sleepeth in the sepulchre, that he may slay recommend an improved kind of argand, Julian the Apostate, that proud blasphemer which he denominated the 'Royal Lamp;' against me and my son!" And when Basil and I never can sufficiently regret the injusawoke, he went to the tomb in which Mertice done to the gallant General Saldanha, curius had been laid not long before, with who, in an account of his conduct at Oporto, his armor and weapons by his side; and, to which I drew up under his own eye, was taste. Doubtless the circumstance of her his great astonishment, he found neither the stated to have 'behaved like a hero;' but to the place the next day, and again look- appeared as if the General had behaved

batile, when the wicked Emperor was at as if there was a destiny affecting all the a beautiful widow, on the sunny side at the head of his army, an unknown warrior, entertainments of that society. When the thirty, who by the way, had often becomes behind the notion one gets of him from his bareheaded, and of a pale and ghastly late Mr. Canning offered Lord F. the office melting glances upon the sheriff aloresaid countenance, was seen mounted on a white of 'Secretary of State,' the public were led, charger, which he spurred forward, and by a mere transposition of the letters, to fatal a mistake, by an early acquaintance being carried to his tent, he took a handful take was the noble lord's admitted fitness with the Prince, her cousin, who studied of the blood which flowed from his wound, for the latter office. I once ventured to the apple blossom; her lips resembled res with her under the same masters for two or and flung it into the air, exclaiming with his bear my numble testimony to the assiduous buds, upon which the morning dew yet in three years. They are said to be truly last breath, Thou hast conquered, Galilean! attendance of a certain reverend dean on gered, her eyes were like the quives of happy in their domestic relations; and the thou hast conquered!' Then the demons the 'Minster,' but had the mortification to cupid, the glances of love and tendences English have deep respect for the private received his parting spirit. But Mercunus, and myself insinuating blame against the character of their monarch. They consider having performed the behest of the blessed worthy divine, 'for his assiduous attendance arrows that only wanted a fine beau (particular of the blessed worthy divine, 'for his assiduous attendance arrows that only wanted a fine beau (particular of the blessed worthy divine, 'for his assiduous attendance arrows that only wanted a fine beau (particular of the blessed worthy divine, 'for his assiduous attendance arrows that only wanted a fine beau (particular of the blessed worthy divine, 'for his assiduous attendance arrows that only wanted a fine beau (particular of the blessed worthy divine, 'for his assiduous attendance arrows that only wanted a fine beau (particular of the blessed worthy divine, 'for his assiduous attendance arrows that only wanted a fine beau (particular of the blessed worthy divine, 'for his assiduous attendance arrows that only wanted a fine beau (particular of the blessed worthy divine, 'for his assiduous attendance arrows that only wanted a fine beau (particular of the blessed worthy divine, 'for his assiduous attendance arrows that only wanted a fine beau (particular of the blessed worthy divine, 'for his assiduous attendance arrows that only wanted a fine beau (particular of the blessed worth) superintending personally all the arrange-ment."—Mrs. Jameson's Sacred and tion of 'Doctor Jebb' to an Irish mitre, 1 was made to announce that 'Doctor Jobb' was to be the new Irish bishop. I remember reporting the case of a poor French lady, who 'appeared at Bow street with her pugdog in her arms;' but the printer most un gallantly stated the fair stranger to have appeared 'with a pig in her arms;' and on the next day of her attendance, a vast crowd had assembled to look at this extraordinary pet, and the poor French woman narrowly escaped being pelted for disappointing their expectations. In something the same way, a respectable tradesman in Oxford street, has had his shop-windows broken, to the loss of near ten pounds, because, having invited the public to inspect his extensive assortment of a fine manufac-

> vite the public to inspect a large assortment I am, sir, a warm friend of his Majesty's Government, (for the time being,) and cannot but deeply feel that even my political views are sometimes distorted. Amongst the prefer a minister to a justice of the reach benefits to be expected from recent measures in Iteland, I had enumerated the 'increase of tillage;' this was changed into increase of 'pillage,' and copied into all the ultra Troy papers; and when I said that these same measures of conciliation would induce every loyal and well-disposed subect to unite in 'quieting Ireland,' it was of court in disobeying a subporna in the perverted into a sneer, as if all loyal and well-disposed subjects should unite in quit-

ture called 'linos,' the printer chose 'to in-

ting Ireland. Pray, sir, do me the justice to lay this explanatory letter before the public; above all, let it be correctly printed.

I am, sir, your humble servant, A COURT REP.

We very often suffer in a similar manner. About two years since, we represented Mr. Peel as having joined a party of 'fiends' in Hampshire for the purpose of shooting which they would impose on Hampshire for the purpose of shooting others, but least of all know they what they peasants; and only last week, in a Scotch would most confidently boast.—Ben Jonpaper, we saw it gravely stated that a 'sur-geon' was taken alive in the river, and sold to the inhabitants at 6d and 10d per lb.

What a deal of cold business doth a man spend the better part of his life in! in scattering compliments, tendering visits, gathering and venting news, following feasts and plays, making a little winter-love reason for it; but your question is so odd, in a dark corner.—Ben Jonson.

Wisdom without honesty, is mere craft and cozenage. A good life is a main argument.—Ben Jonson.

We knew a hairdiesser, at W Essex, who, though a labour for bread, at a penny per chin and two penny per poll, yet had acquired a deep knowledge of entomology, and had one of the far collections of English insects ever sathered together by one man's anaided sterious We knew slso James Lackington, when he was the most extensive bookseller Europe; yet he had once been a poor soe himself to the wealth and happiness he afterwards enjoyed. Inflexible intering, were the means he employed thus honey bly to elevate himself; and he found in his row their means, they always made then suffice; and he has left among his "Con fessions" the statement that in their hours of privation they have sustained one and her by singing together these lines by he

Our portion is not large, indeed, But then, how little do we need, For nature's calls are few In this the art of living hes, To want no more than may suffee,

And make that little do We might swell our catalogue to many pages with the mere names of those who have thus struggled to eminence through difficulties, but we will merely enumerate 4 few of our contemporaries, at least men of the present century. (ifford, the editor of the Quarterly Review, was a coller's apprentice; Bloomfield, the poet, and Man mer, the painter, had been farming labor. ers; and Emerson, the mathematican thatched his own cottage, and the mother of Holcrost, the play writer, kept a green stall, and sold oysters .- Cottage Gode

Cumpbell's Wit.

The weekly, or almost daily energies at Campbell's plsyful wit, was a source of much ansusement to his friends, among whom, as they assembled round the senin the logic class in the morning, the war! question was, "What has Tom Campbe been saying?" Another would pont a some new inscription on the white water wall, an impromptu which had just becommitted in pencil. The next mirus ring was formed round it, and the within wurds, passing from lip to lip, 200000 threw the class into a roar of laughte; This, however, as Campbell assend reonly a manauere to exchange wil warmth, and get a place near the store for being delicate, and short of stature for years, he could never penetrate the care of stout, rollicking Irish students, who as erally mustered round the hearth, unless in "drafting the fire-worshippers," whom : had found insersible to everything out se One cold December recomme, it was p. Morriou . Mr. line stove that a libel on "fine Ireland" had just been perpetrated on the opposite wall. Forth rushed the lush gr. dents, leaving "smple room and rem enough" about the store, and read the which they had just read in the cl "Vos, Hiberni, collocatie

No man is so foolish but he may give good counsel sometimes, and no man so wise be he may easily err if he take no other com. sel than his own. He that was taught on, by himself had a fool for his master. - Ber

The following capital story is told of as Alabama sheriff and a pretty widow

Attachment Reciprocal.

"Court was in session, and amid the mu tiplicity of business which crowded tros him at term time, he stopped at the door a He was admitted, and soon the widew sppeared. The confusion and delight what the arrival of the visitor had occasioned set off to greater advantage than usual the captivating charms of the widow M. Fer cheeks bore the beautiful blended tinu of don the pun) to do full execution. After 1

few common place remarks-'Madam,' said the matter-of-fact shere, 'I have an attachment for you.'

A deeper blush than usual mantled the cheeks of the fair widow. With downcast eyes, whose glances were centred upon her beautiful feet, half concealed by the flowing drapery, gently patting the floor, she, with equal candor, replied:

'Sir, the attachment is recipiocal.' For some time the sheriff maintained as astonished silence; at last he said-'Madam, will you proceed to court!'

'Proceed to court!' replied the lady, with a merry laugh; then shaking her besoutful head, she added, 'No, Sir! though this is leap year, I will not take advantage of the license therein granted to my sex, and therefore greatly prefer that you should 'proceed

But, madam, the justice is waiting! Let him wait, I am not disposed to harry matters in such an unbecoming manner. and besides, sir, when the ceremony is perfonned, I wish you to understand that I 'Madam,' said he, rising from his chaif with solemn dignity, 'there is a great this take here. My language has been muonderstood. The attachment of which speak was issued from the office of Esquire C-; and commands me to bring you instantly before him, to answer a contempt case of Smith vs. Jones.

Opinion is a light, vain, crude and imperfect thing, residing in the imagination, but never arriving at the understanding. there to obtain the tincture of truth. We labor with it more than with the truth.-Ben Jonson.

Many men do not themselves what they would most confidently boast, -Ben Jon-

A Clerical Reputter. A noble lord asked a clergyman before whom a goose was placed at dinner, 'Why

that I shall never see a goese, for the fature, without thinking of your lordship. It is always safe to learn from our enemies, seldom safe to advise even our friends.